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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....MAY 25, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Newspaper experts value the New York Herald plant and its good will at $8,000,000. That's a pretty big figure, says the Wilmington Star, but the Herald is a big newspaper and seems to run itself while its proprietor helps to run Paris and London.

The limit of big steamships has not, it appears, been reached yet. Close on the heels of the Cunarder Campania's record-breaking achievement, comes the announcement that the White Star line will build a vessel 800 feet long that will beat anything afloat.

Hon R. B Glenn, of Winston, who wants to be, and probably will be, district attorney, was, by a curious error, last week appointed postmaster at Danbury, Stokes county. Mr. Glenn had endorsed S. P. Taylor for the position but the Postoffice Department got the names mixed and appointed Mr. Glenn.

We are glad to note, says the Winston Sentinel, that the President did not retain the Republican assayer at Charlotte. The later news disposes of the idea that Cleveland intended to slap Senator Vance. The new appointee appears to be a good Democrat with a good record and the endorsement of Zeb Vance.

It is reported on very good authority that the immediate reason for the return from Europe of Mr. Joseph Pulitzer was, that he has decided to resume the management of his newspaper properties in this country. Mr. Pulitzer's health is much improved, and it is said that he is dissatisfied with the conduct of his New York paper, and has dissolved the junta consisting of Messrs. Carvalho, Harvey and Brisbane, and is now running things himself. He may return to Europe, it is said, but will manage his affairs from there in the same manner that the New York Herald is conducted by James Gordon Bennett --through the medium of the cable.

Mr. A. V. Du Pont, the Louisville millionaire who died suddenly in that city on Tuesday, belonged to a family of distinguished ancestry. They trace their origin. says the N. Y. World, to the tenth century in an unbroken line. They furnished France with financiers, statesmen and soldiers for many centuries. One was a coadjutor of Turgot, another was a general under Napoleon I., and the American branch furnished an admiral and other officers to our navy and army. Two brothers came to this country just after the French revolution, one of whom had been imprisoned and condemned to the guillotine by Robespiere, but was not executed. They were personal friends of Thomas Jefferson, and by his advice laid the foundation for the powder works in Delaware. Mr. A. V. Du Point was a philanthropic man, contributed largely to meritorious enterprises and accumulated a large fortune. He was a bachelor and the bulk of his property will probably go to the children of his brother, B. Du Pont, of Louisville, who survive him.

The American Farmer, in its May number, has an article on the recent governor's convention in Richmond, in which it says. In climate, fertility of soil and natural resources of all kinds, the southern states of this great Republic surpass, perhaps, every section of America. This is an excellent commendation, says the Atlanta Journal, from the leading agricultural paper in a state from which the south is constantly drawing first-class farmers. During the past five years a large number of Ohio families have settled in Georgia, and many more are coming. There are excellent lands in this state which can be had for little money, and which can, by thrift and industry, be converted into beautiful and profitable farms. These lands are a constant invitation to farmers in the west where lands are higher and where the natural conditions of life are not nearly so pleasant. The proper advertisement of the resources and advantages of the south would bring to us hundreds of thousands of the sort of immigrants we want.

The Atlanta Journal, the leading evening paper of the South, says: "The arrant hypocrisy of the attitude of the Republican party towards the negro was admirably illustrated during the recent meeting of the Republican League Convention in Louisville. While Clarkson was addressing the League, pleading for justice for the negro in the South and demanding for him an equal voice in all political matters, the Republican National committee, in session a few blocks away, was doing its best to deprive the colored Republicans of their representation in the national councils of the party."

The above, says the Sanford Express, is conclusive of how inconsistent the Northern people are in regard to their desire of seeing the negro get justice. To sum it up in a nutshell they love him for his vote and that is all. A great howl is raised by certain Republican papers at the North when a negro receives his just dues at the end of a rope for some heinous crime by Southern lynch mobs while similar occurences at the North are treated with perfect indifference by these same sheets.

The Wilmington Messenger of last Friday says: The Southern Baptist Convention that recently adjourned had 1,500 delegates, the largest religious body of any denomination ever met in this country. It must have been unwieldy. It contained many able, scholarly men. The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly is in session this week. It is the highest court of the Presbyterians, and is an able body of divines and laymen. It represents no little of learning and talents. The Episcopal Convention of North Carolina in session at Raleigh is unusually well attended, there being 250 delegates reported. The venerable Bishop Lyman asks for an Assistant Bishop, and there is a rumor that Eev. Dr. Cheshire. of Charlotte, may be chosen for the place. If so he will be the first native born North Carolinian to be elected to the Episcopacy in this State. Bishop Hawks, Davis, Polk, Green and Beckwith were North Carolina born, but they were chosen by other Dioceses. The Messenger would be pleased at the selection of Dr. Cheshire, who is in his mental and physical prime and a minister of real ability. He is uncommonly apt with the pen and particularly in historical matters. He is a son of the venerable Rev. Dr. Joseph Blount Cheshire, of Tarboro.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Secretary Dockery says the liquor dealers in thirty-six counties have organized. The association will start a paper in Raleigh July 1st. ——Only twelve building and loan associations have reported to the Auditor under the recent law. ——The Presbyterian General Assembly at Washington adopted a resolution protesting against the opening of the World's Fair on Sundays. ——Mr. E. E. Beeson, of High Point, candidate for chief clerk in the Interior Department, is assured that he shall have some place. ——The Nantucket will probably be sent to Wilmington for the use of the Naval Reserves. ——Most of the North Carolina Congressmen now at Washington will soon return to their homes. ——Kerr Craig, of Salisbury, has been appointed Third Assistant Postmaster General. ——Congressman Crawford is trying to have raised the quarantine against cattle in certain of the western counties of this State.—— The directors of the Bank of the Carolinas at Florence have made a thorough examination into the condition of the bank and find that it will soon be able to resume business and have resolved to again open its doors. ——In the Episcopal convention of North Carolina reports were made showing satisfactory condition of the Thompson Orphanage and St. Augustine school. The convention decided to elect an assistant bishop and to meet in Raleigh June 27th for the election. ——On account of ill health, Rev. Charles Minnegerode will not be present at the re-interment of the remains of ex-President Davis. ——The Comptroller of the Currency has ordered Bank Examiner Carskedan to take charge of the suspended banks at Brunswick, Ga. —— The Confederate bazaar recently held in Richmond, Va., realized $28,418. ——Mayor Ellyson presented to the ladies of the Richmond Museum association a flag that was presented during the late war to the Guilford Greys of Greensboro, N. C., by the young ladies of Edgeworth seminary. ——The rumor that the railroad magnate C. P. Huntington was killed at New Orleans was untrue. The man killed was R. C. Huntington, of New York city. ——The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to 4 per cent. ——The entire musical department of the World's Fair is threatened with destruction through a quarrel between the National commission and the local board. ——The courts have ordered the winding up of the affairs of the Commercial Bank of Australia which suspended April 4th. ——The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly convened in Macon, Ga., with 150 commissioners present. On the third ballot Judge J. W. Lafsley was elected moderator. The Assembly protested against the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday. ——The State Democratic Executive committee of Virginia met in Richmond and decided to call the Democratic convention to meet in that city August 17th. This convention will nominate Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General. ——The protracted storm in Pennsylvania and Ohio has ended, but the streams are still very full and some are still rising. Several towns were under water and one or two were in danger of destruction from threatened breaking of dams. A great deal of property was destroyed. —— The First National and the Oglethorp National banks of Brunswick, Georgia, failed last week and M. Ulman, president of the latter, committed suicide. ——A new ukase has been issued expelling Jews from the Asiatic provinces of the Russian empire. The enforcement of this ukase will cause widespread suffering, as the decree includes within its scope thousands of Jewish refugees from Shah Jeth Ali's persecutions, who had entered Russian territory under a guarantee that they would be protected in the enjoyment of religious freedom. ——The Presbyterian General assembly at Washington declined to reconsider the resolutions, formerly passed, in regard to the Sunday opening of the World's Fair, in order that a substitute might be offered, and also declined to add the substitute thereto. ——The Infanta of Spain was received at New York with all the honors and ceremony due the Crown Princes of Spain. ——There is a suspicion that the recent breaks in the Mississippi levees were made by the dykes being cut. Guards are on all the levees with instructions to fire upon all persons approaching except at public landings. ——It is reported that Li Hung Chang, the Bismarck of China, will advise retaliatory measures to get even for the Chinese exclusion act. —— Senator Vance will not return to Washington until the fall unless called there. ——A. C. Shaw, of Rockingham, has been appointed a law clerk in the land office with a salary of $2,000. ——The application of W. H. Bernard, of Wilmington, is on file for the position of special agent of the treasury. ——The Nantucket will be sent to Wilmington as soon as Governor Carr signs the requisition for it. ——It was decided in Raleigh last week to build anotner cotton factory. Stanhope Pullen gives a site for it near the fair grounds. ——Dr. N. Colin Hughes is dead. ——At the invitation of Governor Carr, a number of railroad officials met him at his office and discussed the matter of immigration at length. ——There is strong probability that the Charlotte postmaster will be bounced on charges recently filed against him. ——John J. Fowler will file an application for a position in the Agricultural Department. ——Mr. Wm. Muse, of Rocky Mount, applies for a place in the Navy Department. ——French wine vaults were damaged by fire 2,000,000 francs. ——Another Mississippi levee on the Arkansas side breaks. Farms are damaged to a tremendous amount. ——A fatal railway accident occurred in Germany. ——The actor, James E. Murdock died Friday, aged 83 years. ——There are fears of a railroad strike on the Queen and Crescent railroad from Cincinnati to New Orleans. ——The sixty-second annual session of the Episcopal Council of the diocese of Alabama, closed Saturday morning after a four days' session. All reports were of an encouring nature. The receipts for the diocesan missions for the past year are the largest in the history of the diocese. Eight young men of the State are now studying for the ministry. The next session will be held in Birmingham, May, 1894. ——The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,577,859 bales, of which 2,924,659 bales are American, against 3,996,823 and 3,278,523 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns, 13,924 bales. Receipts from the plantations, 19,064 bales. Crop in sight 6,303,402 bales. ——It is thought that Pallister murdered Roehl and then met a like fate when mistaken for a river pirate.

Agricultural Decadence.

The progress of agriculture during the past ten years has been limited to an increase in production of a few minor field crops—notably the sugar beet—new method for the destruction of field pests and the prevention or cure of a few animal diseases.

The general condition of agriculture the world over is much worse than ten years ago, and this is true of each country almost without exception. It is not that progress in any one country has not been met by similar progress in others, or that one has gained at the expense of another; but a blight has fallen upon all. The English and the Australian, the Belgian and the African, the Hindoo and the American farmer find their labor unprofitable. The causes differ; the result is the same. In this country the farmer has felt it quite as severely as his brother in England and the story of one is the story of all.

Agriculture should be the best paying industry labor could engage in outside of professions. Its raw material—air, rain, sunshine—is a free gift from nature's laboratory. The product is nearly all direct wages, as near as it is possible to get, in new countries where land is cheap, like the United States and Australia. There are no middle men between the farmer and his crop, and the machine, which takes the bulk of the wages in manufactures, is owned by the farm worker.

Between 1850 and 1860 the value of our farms doubled. Our national wealth doubled. Our per capita wealth doubled. Our farm acreage doubled. It was the golden age of farming. There were no tenant farmers. Each man owned his farm. The increase in wealth was the farmer's.

In 1880 all this had changed. There were then one million. Over two million farms are covered with mortgages.

In 1860 the per capita wealth was $993. It had increased $402 in ten years. In 1890 it was $999. It had increased $6 in thirty years, but the farmer got none of it. The cause in this country was due to an aggressive war made by manufacturing industries upon the American farmer to enrich themselves by robbing him, and to a general union, worldwide in its sympathies, of the money changers of the world to take their tithes of what was left.

Between 1882 and 1892 corn declined from 67 to 57 cents, wheat from $1.19 to 93 cents, flour from $6.15 to $4.82, cotton from 11.4 to 10, bacon from 9.9 to 7.6, lard from 11.6 to 7, pork from 9 to 5.9, beef from 8.5 to 5.6, and, so on, these prices being the average for exports, which controlled the domestic prices. The decline had really nothing to do with the value, which was intrinsically greater than ten years before. It was the margin put upon the exchange by the bankers and brokers, because of two currencies, gold and silver. Foreign exchange changed from 4 to 14 times monthly, showing fluctuations as high as 4 per cent. The broker took twice as much as would be required to make himself safe. It was the old story of our paper-money days.

In 1880 there were 2,000,000 men engaged in agriculture in excess of the number required to supply the United States. Their product was exported, exchanged abroad for manufactures, brought back and sold, the money paid by the people for the manufactures being the wages of the 2,000,000 tarmers. This exchange of surplus farm product for mill products, however profitable it might be to the farmer, was not pleasant to our mill owners and in 1883 the burdens on the exchange were made extra heavy; in 1890 they were enormously increased, to "protect" the machines in American mills from the competition of American farm labor. To produce in our mills the manufactures received, in 1892, in exchange for our supplus farm products would have required at first 320,000 machine tenders for the additional machines used. It would have deprived 2,000,000 farmers of work until they found other customers and built up a new business, demoralizing prices until this was done. The machines would in a short time do all the extra work, and all the wages paid the farmers go into the pocket of the machine owner.

The injury to the farmer was not measured by the value of the exchange lost. As the rate of interest on lawful money regulates the rate for private money, so the value of the small portion of the crop exported regulated the price of all remaining in the country. Cut off four cents per bushel as the money rate of exchange on a bushel of wheat and the price of each bushel of wheat left here was cut down four cents. Levy a fine equal to 20 cents on what it was exchanged for, and the price of the wheat remaining was again cut down by the actual amount of protection in 20 cents.

Between the devil of finance and the deep sea of protection, the past ten years have been a sad decade for the American farmer. Whipsawed between them, the prices of his products have been unnaturally and artificially depressed in the home market, apparently to the benefit of wage-workers, but really to the advantage of their employers. Wages were long ago driven down to the bare existence point for the vast majority of unskilled workers, and cheapening of the means of life means less wages.

Farming no longer paid in 1880. Protection of 14,500 owners of mill machines against its competition had deprived it of its profits. But it no longer supports the tiller of the soil. The wholesale abandonment of farms in New England, open today to free occupany by any one who wishes to see if he can live by labor on one, is a sign that even the fat-witted may read. Time was and not so long ago when an American anywhere could wring at least a bare existence for himself and his family from the soil. He cannot to-day except in certain localities, and soon he will be unable to do it except under favorable circumstances. Individual independence has passed away. The man who must work to live is no longer free, except to choose the manner of his death. The thirty years' war on agriculture which culminated in 1890 with the McKinley bill has destroyed the last fraction of independence of action for the American workman. He can no longer leave his employer and earn an independent living on land. He must continue his work or starve.

Any one who wishes to get a clear idea of the prosperity of agriculture during the past decade should send to the Census Office for extra bulletin No. 3 and turn to table No. 6, page 49, for Iowa:

	Acres Mortgaged.	
County	1880.	1889.
Cass,	3,385	33,964
Crawford,	3,558	75,306
Delaware,	3,816	21,879
Johnson,	4,619	20,995

The decline of agricultural study and of interest in agricultural subjects is because farming does not pay. In the past ten years there has been a noticeable decline in the number of agricultural periodicals as well as in profits of those surviving. The agricultural experiment stations established ten years ago are not flourishing. It has been a decade of decadence and dry rot.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Bacon,	$61,161,205	$45,650,674
Pork,	9,272,285	4,843,701
Lard,	35,226,575	34,414,323
Dairy,	22,775,742	9,863,780
Breadstuffs,	270,332,519	128,121,656

Three years ago the statician of the Agricultural Department, a devoted protectionist, reported (p. 258):

"About one-tenth of our agricultural products is exported. Yet the articles sent abroad are few. They are cotton, tobacco, meats, breadstuffs and cheese. Seven-tenths of the cotton product seek foreign markets; the quantity cannot be increased. The exports of wheat go mostly to one nation, and cannot be greatly enlarged."

The next year the McKinley bill was passed, with the avowed object of closing British cotton mills that use our raw material and preventing the profitable exchange of our wheat for English orders on other nations.

It is quite true that the American farmer is clinging to his land until forced off by foreclosure of mortgage, but that is because he cannot sell and has nowhere to go except "over the hills." The repeal of the McKinley bill, and of all previous inimical legislation, will benefit him but little. He has been pushed to the wall and squeezed until there is no breath left. Relief will come too late. American agriculture, which, by proper development, would have made us the richest, the most prosperous and the freest people on earth, has been deliberately destroyed for the purpose of enriching a few thousand machine owners and enslaving the wage-earners. To reduce tariff on tape at the next session will not repay to the farmer the billions he owes and can never pay without surrendering his home and farm. The plunder of thirty years cannot be made good in a lifetime by reducing the amount stolen annually. —*Ezchange.*

A Railroad Built for $5.

From South Texas came a man who built 600 miles of railroad with a $5 bill and faith, and the bill was a borrowed one. He moved up from Corpus Christi to San Antonio with all of his possessions heaped up on a two-wheeled cart. He got a charter to build a railroad from San Antonio to Aransas Pass. He graded a mile of it, throwing a good deal more than one shovel of dirt with his own hands. The receiver of another road loaned this indefatigable builder enough old rails for a mile of track. In a distant part of the State was purchased an engine which had been condemned six years before and sent to the shops to be wrecked for scrap iron. Two old cars were picked up somewhere at a bargin. And that old engine drawing those old cars, steamed into San Antonio. On engine and cars in bold lettering was painted in lamp-black, "S. and A. P." With one mile of old rail track and with the equipment of the old engine and the two old cars Uriah Lott started the Aransas Pass system. There has been some tall financiering in the history of railroad building in this country, but there isn't anything which, for dazzling pluck, quite approaches the story of the building of this 600 miles of road in South Texas.

To the one mile of track three were added—three miles by a dicker for some second-hand rails which a street-car company had bought from a narrow gauge company On this basis a credit trade was made with a Pennsylvania rolling mill for ten miles of rails. When they arrived there wasn't enough money in the treasury to pay the freight. But it was got somehow. Ten miles of track gave the foundation for bonds which built forty miles more and so the system grew into its present proportions. The man who built the Aransas Pass system rode from San Antonio to Chicago, at one critical period in his enterprise, without a cent in his pocket. He had transportation, but he hadn't anything to buy food, and he went through hungry.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing, and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Home of the Soul.

In a land where no cloud ever shadows the sky,
And no tempests of sorrow can roll,
Nor a murmur of sadness mar, ever, its peace
Is the beautiful home of the soul.

When the tumults of time shall forever subside,
And I fathom the ultimate goal
May I entrance obtain, through the portals of pearl,
To the beautiful home of the soul.

I would glide to my rest as a child to its dresms;
As the beams of the morning unroll
Wing upward my flight from this cheerless abode
To the beautiful home of the soul.

There is nothing can bind these affections to earth
Where vain lusts and mad passions control,
Where there's peace to be found that is lasting and sweet
In the beautiful home of the soul.

As the evening of life wanes into the night
May no billows of doubt o'er me roll;
Let me pass through the valley of shadows, in faith,
To the beautiful home of the soul.

'Twould be sweet to be freed from the fetters that gall;
From the chains that enslave—from the dole
That embitters life's dream with the pangs that will fade
In the beautiful home of the soul.

FRENCH STRANGE.

Atlanta, Ga.

Socialism.

Lauriuburg Exchange.]

From the day on which Fort Sumpter fell the government has assumed abnormal proportions. The simple idea that it was created to execute the people's will was totally obscured.

After the war thousands of offices were created, millions of money have been poured out to "veterans" in the way of pensions, a protective tariff framed solely in the interest of a small class of men was enlarged and extended year by year until it culminated in the McKinley law passed by the Reed Congress, bounties of various kinds and involving millions of dollars have been regularly bestowed upon favorite combinations and the diseased and false and most pernicious ideas of paternalism and government almightiness grew apace.

The Republican party fostered and nourished this idea and although at last, like Hamaa it strangled the life out of itself by its own misdeeds, it has raised up an army of socialists who are poisoned with the vicious views that have dominated the government for thirty years.

The socialists are known by the name of Populists. They are ignorant and blind, but they are desperate and determined. They "demand" that the government at Washington shall take complete control of everybody's affairs and lavish a living on every idler and dead beat within its borders. They have got beyond the wildest dreams of Republican extravagance and paternalism. They are making demands that should bring the blush to the brazen cheek of the Czar of Russia.

They are American citizens. They can all vote, and black and long as is the list of Republican sins that rise up to condemn them, the gravest evil of their wild career, is the outcome of their teaching in the shape of this discontented, restless, ignorant mass of socialists who have been taught to believe that the government ought to support the people and not the people the government.

The Democratic party is confronted by this tremendous force of ignorance and desperation What must be done? One thing, and the main thing, is to sustain our leaders and help them untangle the knotty questions of the hour; to be patient and charitable and reasonable; to heal rather than to wound and to stand loyally, for the principles that placed us in power.

This is a poor time to fall out and quarrel over a few paltry offices, like lean dogs over a bone. The Democratic party is on trial. It must settle some tremendous questions. It must bring the government back to first principles.

If we falter and fail in this supreme hour this western horde of crazy Populists will at the next election sweep from us every vestige of our Republican form of government worth preserving.

Let us quit abusing the administration.

The Skulls at Malvern Hill.

Atlanta Constitution.]

"I think the ghastliest sight I ever saw," said Sheriff Barnes "was during the late war on the field of Malvern Hill. I was in the battle, and a more terrific engagement I never witnessed. But that is not the exact time to which I refer. About a year after the battle was fought my regiment was ordered out into the neighborhood of the same old field. We went over the very same ground, and there in the open field, exposed to the torrid sun, were bleaching the bones of our comrades who fell in that awful engagement. It was a sight I shall never forget. On every side lay a waste of skulls—skulls of almost every shape and size—a modern Golgotha.

"We could not identify them, however, and could only look with a feeling of sorrow on the aggregate pile of human heads that had once been full of life and feeling. After the deeper emotions excited by the spectacle had worn away I thought of the infinite variety of shapes that were presented by the heap. There were no two of the same shape or size, and it was rather a matter of curious though melancholy interest to inspect the different skulls as they lay crumbling in the sultry atmosphere of that August day."

Scandinavians in the United States.

There are 125,000 Scandinavians (Swedes, Norwegians and Danes) in the chief cities of the United States—62,500 (or just half) of them in Chicago, 16,000 in Brooklyn, 10,000 in New York, 6,500 in San Francisco and 4,500 in Boston. There are six times as many Norwegians as Swedes in Milwaukee and four times as many Swedes as Norwegians in Boston.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Tyler's Holdover Cabinet.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

I had quite a chat some time ago with General John Tyler, the son and private secretary of President Tyler. Said he: "When my father succeeded to the presidency, he continued President Harrison's cabinet in office until he found that they were working against him. His first cabinet meeting was held on the day succeeding the death of President Harrison, and it was perhaps the most remarkable cabinet meeting in history.

"When all the members were present and the doors were closed, Daniel Webster, the secretary of state, arose and addressed my father, saying: 'Mr. President, I suppose you intend to carry out the ideas and customs of your predecessor and that this administration inaugurated by President William Harrison, will continue in the same line of policy on which it has begun. Am I right?'

"My father, much astonished, nodded his head almost involuntarily and looked at Mr. Webster with wonder. Daniel Webster straightened himself up at this and continued.

"'Mr. President, it was the custom in our cabinet meetings of President Harrison that the President should preside over them. All measures relating to the administration were to be brought before the cabinet, and their settlement was to be decided by the majority of votes, each number of the cabinet and the president having but one vote.

"My father was always courteous but he was also firm. He rose to his feet and looking about the cabinet room he said: 'Gentlemen, I am very proud to have in my cabinet such able statesmen as you have proved to be. I shall be pleased to avail myself of your counsel and advice, but I can never consent to being dictated to as to what I shall or shall not do. I am the president, and I shall be held responsible for my administration. I hope I shall have your hearty co-operation in carrying out its measures. So long as you see fit to do this I shall be glad to have you with me. When you think otherwise, I will be equally glad to get your resignation.'"

"This," concluded General Tyler, "settled the question, and there was no further trouble as to who was the head of the cabinet."

Gladstone's Coals of Fire.

From the Springfield Republican.

They are still talking in London of Gladstone's fine courtesy to Joseph Chamberlain at the time when Austin Chamberlain made his maiden speech in the commons. The young man had been rather cocky, and as severe as he was able to be on his assaults on Gladstone and John Morley, but on the whole his speech was able and a more than usually creditable maiden effort.

In the course of his great argument on the second reading of the home rule bill Gladstone alluded to young Chamberlain. Chamberlain senior, who faced the premier, braced himself against the expected storm of criticism and ridicule which the young man had invited, and which would be equally effective in paying off old scores against the father. But Gladstone rose above all such pettiness, and won a far greater victory over father and son by a few words of generous praise. "I will not enter into any elaborate eulogy of that speech," said he, "I will sum up my opinion of it by simply saying that it was a speech which must have been dear and refreshing to a father's heart." Chamberlain senior arose, bowed his acknowledgement, and sat down with his hands over his eyes, which those who sat near him declared to be full of tears.

A Scotch Oath.

London News.

After studying the section in a recent act of Parliament entitling witnesses to claim to be sworn in Scotch fashion, with the uplifted right hand instead of by kissing the book, the Rev. W. J. Jenkins, of South Ottenham, wrote for information concerning the Scotch manner of taking the oath of the Secretary of Scotland. It is hardly the business of Sir George Trevelyan to answer such questions, but he has good naturedly sent by the permanent Under Secretary of his department the terms of the Scotch judicial oath which are: "I swear by Almighty God, and as I shall answer to God at the great day of judgment, that I will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in so far as I know, or as the same shall be asked of me." This, says Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, is the formula used by a witness when he is put upon his oath. He stands, and, with his right hand held up, repeats these words after the Judge or Commissioner empowered to administer the oath.

Go tell it, ye breezes, from desert to sea,
The "Prescription" has triumphed, fair woman is free!
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the one princely remedy above all others! Made expressly for women, it is adapted to her special needs, and fulfills every requirement.
No condition so critical as to defy it!
No emergency so great as to baffle it!
As a woman's restorative and regulator, the "Favorite Prescription" is master of the situation. Positively guaranteed to give satisfaction in all cases, or money paid for it returned. The only medicine for women sold *on trial!*

Origin of Life Insurance.

North American Review.

It is a curious fact that the "doctrine of probabilities," or the scientific basis upon which all insurance rests, had its origin in a game of cards—that is to say, the foundation upon which this great economy depends and upon which it owes its claims to the confidence and patronage of the community originated from investigations regarding games of chance.

It happened in this way: About the year 1750 the Chevalier de Mers, a Flemish nobleman, who was both a respectable mathematician and an ardent gamester, attempted to solve the problem of dividing equitably the stakes when a game of chance was interrupted. The problem was too difficult for him, and he sought the aid of the famous Abbe Blaise Pascal, a Jesuit priest, author of "Night Thoughts" and one of the most accomplished mathematicians of any age. Pascal solved the problem, and in doing so enunciated the "doctrine of probabilities," or laws governing so called chances.

Upon this depend not only the laws governing insurance of all kinds, but also the laws governing the motions of planets in space and in fact all astronomical science. This doctrine or theory Pascal illustrated by throwing dice. When a single die is thrown, the chance of turning up an ace is precisely one of the six, or one out of the total number of sides or faces. But if a large number of throws are made it will be found that each face will be turned up an equal number of times.

From this Pascal laid down the proposition that results which have happened in any given number of observed cases will again happen under similar circumstances, provided the number be sufficient for the proper working of the law of average. Thus the duration of the life of a single individual is one of the greatest uncertainties, but the duration or rate of mortality of a large number of individuals may be predicted with great accuracy by comparison with the observed results among a sufficiently large number of persons of similar ages, occupations and climatic influences.

Outpost Duty in the Russian Army.

Poultney Bigelow in Harper's

In the German army every soldier is taught to act intelligently on outpost service and in scouting operations, and this is not too much to require in a country where every soldier reads and writes and can readily understand a map and compass. In Russia, however, where nine-tenths of the people cannot read or write and have lost the faculty of thinking consecutively, the army cannot teach the soldier much more than to move as with a machine. In order to have a force of good men for picket work and advance skirmishing they have adopted this plan: Each company sends four of its most intelligent men to a select body called the scouting corps, and as the Russian regiment has four battalions, with four companies each, that gives a regimental scout force of 64. This service is very popular, for it is full of variety, and though the hardship is great the food is good, for hunting and fishing are in the programme. The men are practiced in every kind of woodcraft and are expected to develop as much ingenuity and self reliance as an Indian scout in our service. They must sail, row, swim, climb, find their way by map and compass, slip through the enemy's lines, procure every variety of information and escape capture at all hazards.

Illuminated Typewriting in London.

London Times.

A device for producing illuminated typewriting by one and the same machine has been invented by Mr. Lea. It consists in having two inking tapes, which are placed side by side parallel with each other, and so mounted in a movable frame that by pressing a small lever above the keyboard either of them can be brought into use. Assuming black to be the dominant color and red to be used for capital letters, then one inking tape would be black and the other red. When a capital letter, a numeral or a prominent character occurred, by shifting the lever the red tape would be brought over the types in place of the black one, which would be simultaneously retired beyond the reach of the types.

Supposing several colors to be required for producing varied illuminated effects, then the two tapes would carry these colors between them, a given length of each tape being charged with ink of a different color. To bring the required color over the types the tapes are shifted literally—that is, they are wound from right to left or from left to right, as may be necessary—until the proper color comes into position. The invention is useful where multicolor typewriting is required, and many attractive effects can be produced. It is stated that the device can be applied to all the leading typewriting machines.

Pigmies vs. Giants.

Lilliputian as they are in size (being no larger than mustard seeds), they achieve results that their Brobdingnagian opponents utterly fail in. We refer to the efficacy of the powerful preparation known as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, compared with that of their gigantic competitors, the old-style pill. Try the little giants, when dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, biliousness, or any kindred ills assail you, and you'll make no mistake —they'll disappear at once.

J. M. Martin,
Old Street
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

J. M. Martin,
Person Street,
Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

W. N. Tillinghast,
Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

Geo. A. Thomson,
—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—
Life, Accident and Fire.

POE & CO.,
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

A. B. Williams,
Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.
Letter and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

Martin House,
—BY—
JNO. M. MARTIN, OLD STREET.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

Chas. Glover,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.

NEW PRAYER BOOKS
ACCORDING TO THE NEW STANDARD.
"CAMBRIDGE" EDITION
JUST RECEIVED.
We have a beautiful line of these Prayer Books in Japanese Seal, French Seal, Persian Calf, Syrian Levant, German Calf and Turkey Morocco.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
2—23—tf

Banks's Stand Resuscitated
BY A. H. WATSON.
On and after the 15th of February my stock will be replete in
CONFECTIONS
AND FANCY GROCERIES.
Specialties in FRESH BREAD and ROLLS, HOME-MADE CANDIES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS.
Green St., opposite Overbaugh House.
2—2—93—tf

E. L. CLARK,
GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,
CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).
COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Fresh Meats, Etc.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
7—17. 93

KODAKS.
Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
2—23—tf

PLUMBING.
I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.
The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.
I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 9, 1893—tf

For Sale Cheap.
A Seventy-Five Dollar KIMBALL ORGAN, perfectly new and in the hands of the manufacturer. Can be bought cheap at a sacrifice. For terms and particulars apply at the OBSERVER OFFICE.
5—18—93.

New Drinks this season at McDuffie's New Soda Fountain.

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 25, 1893.

MONEY.

A short while ago a newspaper reporter asked Senator Vance in New York if he thought the demands of the Chicago platform should be carried out by the Democrats. "Yes," said the Senator, with emphasis, "*every one* of them."

That is the true position, and being interpreted, means that the equilibrium sought by the wise framers of the Chicago platform should not be disturbed by repealing, for example, the Sherman law and leaving the 10 per cent. tax on State Banks untouched, but that the one of these complementary propositions should stand, or fall, with the other.

We believe that a compromise on the money question will be reached on this basis at the extra session of Congress. If so, we shall cease to hear of the silver question. The Home Rule doctrine—which is the Constitutional doctrine—applied to the currency, will restore the elasticity of the ante-bellum period. It is a question of two evils, and the evil of State bank currency is incomparably less than that of the present system.

TWO TAXES.

Not the tariff tax, nor the internal revenue tax. Two other taxes.

Pretty much every day we read in our exchanges some such remarks as these:

(1) Put a tax on any article and the consumer pays it.

(2) To assume that the consumer does not pay it, is to suppose that the maker of the article is an idiot.

Our generalizing friends go too fast. If they keep up the pace, they may soon forget, or cause others to forget, that it takes exceptions to form a rule; or they may make people think even themselves, on their own showing, possible sufferers from idiocy of the kind referred to. There are people in the world who cannot be convinced that they pay a tax which they know that they do not pay. We have known the whole force of a conclusive argument against the tariff iniquity destroyed to the ordinary mind by telling men (and, in some sense, truly) as a crowning illustration of the iniquity which was to be resisted even unto death, that the shirts they wear, or the frocks their wives wear are taxed 6½ cents a yard, when they know that shirt or frock only costs 5½ cents a yard—1 cent less than the tax and the goods thrown in.

There are numberless exceptions to the rule so broadly stated. We propose to note two of them.

There is a license tax levied on fertilizer manufacturers who offer their goods for sale in this State. About 100,000 tons were sold in the State during the last year for which we have seen a report, yielding a revenue of $25,000, that is to say, there is a tax of 25 cents a ton. Now, who paid this tax of 25 cents? The manufacturers paid it theoretically and actually. The consumer paid not a cent of it. Why? This tax is not like a tariff tax, levied on all fertilizers brought into the State. If it were, the consumer would have to pay on all he uses. On the contrary, there is absolute free trade in fertilizers. Any man in North Carolina can buy his fertilizers from any manufacturer or any dealer anywhere he pleases, and bring them into the State and use them free of any tax whatever on manufacturer or dealer or consumer; and every consumer would do it if the tax were added to the price by the manufacturer licensed to sell in this State. The manufacturers resisted the tax in the courts, and were beaten. They sought to add the tax to the price, and ignominiously failed. Many then withdrew because they could not afford to pay the tax. The result is that, tax or no tax, the price here is the same as elsewhere, and is very much lower than it was before the levy of the tax. Before the tax levy, the price of fertilizers was $50 to $60 a ton. The $50 article is now $30. The cotton price before the tax levy was 400 to 420 lbs. of cotton for a ton of fertilizer. The cotton price now, though the cotton is worth very much less than then, is 350 to 360 lbs. for a ton. Cotton has gone down, and fertilizers have gone down more than cotton. The tax on fertilizers has never cost any North Carolinian a single cent. On the contrary, the North Carolina consumer buys a better article here, at the same price the consumer pays for an inferior article in States which do not levy the tax. The manufacturer may be a consummate idiot in the opinion of our generalizing friends; but clearly the consumer is a man of sense.

The other tax will address itself more directly to the feelings of our generalizing brethren. This is a license tax, of somewhat recent invention, levied on newspapers. It is a much heavier tax than that on fertilizers; that is to say, the newspaper tax is 5 per cent. on the market price of the paper, whilst the tax on the fertilizer is less than 1 per cent. on its market price. And this tax on newspaper manufacturers not only does not come out of the consumer, and does come out of the manufacturer, but is also an actual gain to the consumer, is a bonus to him, puts money or keeps it in his pocket. The subscriber to a newspaper used to pay the postage on it—say, 25 cents or 50 cents (we forget which) a year on his weekly paper. Congress thought good to relieve the subscriber of this tax and levied it as a license tax on the editor, who pays it before he can put his wares on market. That is, the subscriber does not now pay postage, making a clear gain to him of 25 to 50 cents a year on his $2 weekly paper, and the newspaper editor does pay the postage, which is a tax of 10 cents a year on each $2 paper mailed. Does the newspaper editor get this back from the consumer? Nay, verily. The price of his paper remains the same, or is reduced not because he likes to pay this tax on his manufactures, not because he does not wish the consumer to pay it, but simply because he cannot help himself. The newspaper men did their best to add the tax to the price, but as this newspaper license tax (just like the fertilizer license tax) did not break up absolute free trade in newspapers, the consumers were not idiots enough to pay it; and the manufacturers of newspapers, just like the fertilizer manufacturers, abandoned the effort to make consumers pay it, and showed that they were not idiots so consumate as to destroy their business by insisting on it. They continue to take $2, or less, when they can get it. Hence, the goose continues to live and to lay the golden eggs: which the goose and which the golden eggs—we newspaper editors and our editorials, or our subscribers and their dollars—we beg to be excused from saying. *They* pay their money and have their choice.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Mr. Walter H. Page, editor of the New York Forum, has been invited to deliver the address in June next before Roanoke College, Va., and has accepted. The Wilmington Messenger says, he is a North Carolinian of fine scholarship, culture and ability. He has accepted the invitation.

* * *

The coming elections in Germany will not only decide the fate of the Army bill. The authority of the Emperor is itself, says the New York World, somewhat involved. He has in effect demanded of the people a "vote of confidence," and a failure to secure it would have much greater significance than the result of any election in Germany has had for many years. The result is therefore a matter of eager speculation among men who observe the drift of affairs.

* * *

Experts, says the Wilmington Messenger, tested the flying machine in England of Darius Green, with satisfactory results. It weighs 330 pounds. The report states that on the first trial, with seventy-two pounds added weight, the machine when started ran a little way on the wheels and then mounted three or four feet in the air, and continued unsupported more than a half circuit when the extra weight was reduced to sixteen pounds. It made a clear flight of more than three-fourths of the circuit of 600 feet. It dropped to the earth and ran on the wheels only, when its course was directly parallel with the rather strong natural breeze which was blowing. Its speed was at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The machine is in the experimental stage. That shows that much has been gained, for at last a machine is actually made that flies. Heretofore it has been theory.

* * *

We hear it frequently said, says Harper's Weekly, that if Germany would only restore Alsace and Lorraine to France, the French would at once cease to be hostile to Germany, and the situation would be relieved of the strain. This is a mistake. If Alsace and Lorraine were thus restored, the French would take it as a demonstration not of conciliatory feeling, but of conscious weakness on the part of the Germans, and the chances are ten to one that they would then revive their old demand for the frontier of the Rhine as the "natural frontier of France," avail themselves of the first favorable opportunity to get it, and thus to wipe out the disgrace of their defeat in the war of 1870 and 1871. But even if this were not so, the decisive fact would still remain that it was not alone the acquisition of the two provinces by Germany, but mainly the formation of the German Empire as the leading power in central Europe, that has excited the bitter jealousy and resentment of France, and Russia also. The dissolution of the German Empire, the breaking up of Germany into a number of comparatively powerless states, is the real object of their desire, and until this object is accomplished their hostile feeling will not essentially change. In fact, the acquisition of Alsace and Lorraine, with the two great fortresses of Metz and Strasburg, has so strengthened the defensive position of Germany on its western frontier as greatly to discourage a French attack, and it is therefore rather a guaranty of peace than an incitement to war.

The South's Progress.

No greater evidence of the vast trade and industrial development of the new life and activity reported in Baltimore could be given than is found in the publication of a 64-page special issue of the Baltimore news devoted to the progress and prosperity of Baltimore and the South. This is the largest paper ever published south of New York, and its list of contents is the most remarkable ever seen in any one issue of any daily paper. Ten Southern Governors write of the resources and advantages of their respective States. Hon. Robert P. Porter, the Superintendent of the Census, gives an official census review of the South. Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, under whose editorial charge this issue was prepared, writes of the conditions of the South prior to the war, and of its progress since then, and editorially discusses every phase of Southern advancement. Many special writers contribute special articles on the South and its varied resources. The News shows that Baltimore has entered upon a new era of progress, in fact, that the whole city is being revolutionized; that $60,000,000 are going into new development enterprises and municipal improvements, including $15,000,000 in the building of over 200 miles of electric and cable railways, $6,000,000 in a belt line and tunnel, millions in building operations, half a million in the largest hog and beef packing establishment east of Chicago, etc. It also shows that Baltimore's population is increasing at the rate of about 40,000 a year, and that its manufacturing capital has increased from $30,000,000 in 1880 to over $100,000,000 at present. The growth of the South as shown by the figures has been simply marvelous, notwithstanding the temporary stringency which has retarded business interests since the Baring failure.

The South's gain in population from 1881 to 1891, says The News, was only about 20 per cent. With only this increase in population, which should be remembered in order to appreciate what that section has accomplished, the South increased its grain production from 404,000,000 bushels in 1881, to 672,000,000 bushels in 1891—a gain of 66 per cent.; its cotton crop increased from 5,500,000 bales to 9,000,000 bales, or 64 per cent. It practically created in that period its early vegetable and fruit business for Northern markets, which now yields upwards of $50,000,000 a year, and largely added to its cotton, rice and sugar crops. Its pig-iron production, which was 451,000 tons in 1891, was 1,900,000 tons in 1892; its coal output rose from 6,000,000 tons to 25,000,000 tons; its cotton spindles from 677,000 to 2,500,000; its cotton seed oil industry from an investment of $3,500,000 to about $540,000,000; its railroad mileage from 23,811 miles to 45,800 miles; it largely more than doubled its banking business, increasing the number of its national banks from 223 to 677, and their aggregate capital from $45,000,000 to 102,000,000; it added to the assessed value of its property nearly $2,000,000,000, or 65 per cent., making the average assessment per capita in 1892 $271, against $187 in 1880.

Raleigh's Colony on Roanoke Island, 1584–1590.

We have received from that patriotic North Carolinian, Major E. Graham Daves, now, we believe, resident in Baltimore, the following circular pointing out a way by which the historic relics of Raleigh's Colony on Roanoke Island may be preserved. This, too, with possible if not probable profit to those who contribute money for that purpose. We commend the project to our readers:

How little is known by the majority of Americans of this first most interesting endeavour to plant the English race in the soil of the New World! We are familiar with the landing of the Spaniards of St. Augustine, with the romantic adventures of Captain John Smith at Jamestown, and with the arrival of the Mayflower at Plymouth; but this early attempt at colonization, with all its interesting incidents, has been allowed to sink almost into oblivion.

In this year of the Great Columbian Exhibition at Chicago, it is especially important not to lose sight of the fact that Columbus did not discover the Continent of North America, and that the United States owe nothing to Spanish civilization. That influence was to mould the destiny of the peoples who gathered in the New World south of the Gulf of Mexico; but John Cabot, the Englishman, was the first to set foot within the present borders of our great Republic, and it is to English moral standards, English political ideas, and English civil and religious liberty that we owe the manifold blessings which we now enjoy, and to which we must gratefully ascribe the marvellous progress and prosperity of our beloved country.

No spot then should be dearer to us than that which in the year 1584 was marked by the first foot-prints of the English race on this Continent, and where three years later the first white American child was born. The first adventures, who remained in the country only two months, found at the northern end of the Island of Roanoke a fortified Indian village. Returning to England with two of the natives, they excited great interest; Sir Walter Raleigh named the new country Virginia in honor of the Queen, and a second expedition of more than one hundred persons, under Sir Richard Grenville, a cousin of Raleigh, was sent out in 1585. Grenville left the colony at Roanoke under command of Ralph Lane, and returning to Europe fell soon after in battle with the Spaniards. This colony, after a brief and troubulous existence, after many a hard fight with the Indians, and many exciting adventures in exploring the shores of Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, was also abandoned. Lane returned to England from what he called his "new Fort in Virginia" in the summer of 1586, and thus ended the firest settlement of Englishmen in America.

Not discouraged by this failure, in 1587 Raleigh fitted out another expedition of one hundred men and seventeen women, which was intended for the shores of the Chesapeake; but they likewise established themselves on Roanoke Island, and soon after their arrival Virginia Dare was born to one of the colonists, and Manteo, the faithful Indian chief, was baptized into the English Church, and given the title of Lord of Roanoke. This is the lost colony whose fate has given rise to so much speculation. It was three years before any succour arrived from the Old World; for in the meantime England had needed every ship and every sailor in her life-and death struggle with Spain and the Invincible Armada; and when at last a rescuing party reached the Island, their trumpet-call received no answer, and landing they found no memorial of the colony but silent graves, a palisaded fort, and carved on a tree at its entrance the word Croatoan.

For more than half a century the name of this settlement, the so-called "City of Raleigh," disappears from our annals; until in 1654 a company of explorers from Virginia reached Roanoke and saw what they termed "the ruins of Sir Walter Raleigh's fort." This was a bastioned post of irregular shaps about forty yards square, and its present condition is thus described in Harper's Magazine for May 1860. "The trench is clearly traceable in a square of about forty yards each way. Midway of one side another trench, perhaps flanking the gateway, runs inward some fifteen or twenty feet. On the right of the same face of the enclosure the corner is apparently thrown out in the form of a small bastion. The ditch is generally two feet feet deep, though in many places scarcely perceptible. The whole site is overgrown with pine, live oak, vines, and a variety of other plants high and low. A flourishing oak draped with vines stands sentinel near the centre. A fragment or two of stone or brick may be discovered in the grass, and then all is told of the existing relics of the City of Raleigh."

A tract of about two hundred and fifty acres of land on the north-east corner of the Island, including these most interesting historic remains, is now offered for sale at $1,500. The time has surely come when this sacred spot should pass into the possession of a corporate body of men who will rescue the fort from further decay, and who will see that it shall remain intact for all time to come. It is proposed to organize a company which will issue two hundred shares of stock at twenty-five dollars per share. With this sum the purchase can be made, and a small annual income left with which to preserve and protect the property. The shores moreover offer valuable fishing and shooting privileges, which may be made a source of revenue, and portions of the land not needed for the purpose of the company may be sold.

All to whom this circular is sent are earnestly requested to show it to others who may be interested in the patriotic project, and to inform the undersigned committee of native North Carolinians whether they will lend aid to the undertaking, and to what extent.

No subscriptions will be binding until one hundred shares have been taken.

EDWARD GRAHAM DAVES,
FRANCES WHITE,
WM. SHEPHERD BRYAN,
A. MARSHALL ELLIOTT,
BARTLETT S. JOHNSTON,
THOMAS J. BOYKIN.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS., April 5, 1892.

I crushed the big toe of my left foot about three years ago. The nail did not come off, but it separated from the flesh from end of nail to down near the quick. I suffered great pain and had to get a special shoe made. I tried various remedies but they gave no relief. About two months ago, having an attack of rheumatism in my right shoulder, I bought a bottle of Pond's Extract for it, and while rubbing it on at night thought I would try some on the toe just as an experiment. Next morning it was much less painful,—this induced me to rub the Extract in thoroughly and to get it down between the nail and the flesh. I kept on using it for two weeks, and by that time all pain was gone and the toe was as sound as it was before I hurt it. I consider this a wonderful cure, and thought I would make it known. J. OLESON.

The Geary Law.

The Geary law is absurd and brutal. Its enactment, says the New York World, was an affront to civilization, a disgrace to this free country, and a flagrant outrage upon the sentiment of the enlightened part of the American people.

The Chinese who are now in the United States came hither with our consent and by our invitation. They have conducted themselves peaceably. They have earned their own living by hard work, becoming in no way a charge upon the public.

Their number is very small in proportion to the total population, and for a dozen years it has not materially increased.

Yet it is proposed by this law to arrest all these people, imprison them for a year at hard labor for no crime or accusation of crime, and then to drive them out of the country without compensation for the sacrafice of their properties and business interests.

To execute such a law will be to inaugurate in this boasted asylum for the oppressed of all nations a race persecution as flagrantly unjust as anything of that kind recorded in history.

Any manifestation on the part of the Administration of eagerness to enforce the Geary law will be in strong and suggestive contrast with its delay in enforcing other laws righteous in their purpose and beneficent in their tendencies.

If it is a mere question of the duty of the executive branch to enforce law, why are not those laws enforced which are aimed at the abuses of wealth and corporate power? Why are not the Pacific Railroad Companies compelled to pay their debts to the country? Why are land-grabbers left in possession of their plunder? Above all, why should not the Administration's conscientious scruples find expression in the enforcement of the law against trusts and other combinations for the robbery and oppression of the people? That statute has been longer in force than the Geary law. It has the sanction of overwhelming popular approval, and in passing it Congress provided adequate means for its enforcement as it did not in enacting the Geary law.

The statute of Congress says:

SECTION 1. Every contrast combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

* * * * * * * * *

SEC. 4. The several Circuit Courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction, to prevent and restrain violations of this act *and it shall be the duty of the several District-Attorneys of the United States in their respective districts* UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL *to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations.*

This law is aimed at the wrong doing of wealth and power. The Geary law is directed against the defenseless people, unarmed even with the ballot. Is this great Government to add cowardice to cruelty by alertly carrying out the statute of persecution, while so strangely neglecting to enforce the law against the conspiracies of wealth and the extortions of corporate monopoly? For even while the Government is considering its means of enforcing the statute of deportation, the business of the country is shaken by fresh revelations of trust frauds, committed by men whose unlawful conspiracies have been openly exploited for months and years, and against whose crimes no serious attempt has ever been made, either by the last Administration or by this one, to set the law in effective operation.

If such delay and neglect to enforce just laws be tolerated in the eyes of the Administration, surely there need be no unnecessary haste to enforce an inhuman statute until Congress shall have come together again.

The enlightened sentiment of the country does not want this law enforced. It wants it blotted out and the shame of it expunged from the national reputation.

Death of Henry Currie.

For the Observer.]

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—In order to correct any false rumors which may have gotten into print with regard to the death of little Henry Currie, I desire to give you the following true statement as far as known to us:

He left his home in the country immediately after breakfast, on Saturday morning May 20th, to ride to the home of his uncle, D. B. Currie, about a mile distant. He was riding a horse which he had been accustomed to ride, both in town and country, and which was not considered at all vicious—when near Mr. D. B. Currie's house he was thrown from the horse and, we believe, instantly killed by the fall, as the road was a hard clay road at the point at which he was thrown.

His foot, in some way became entangled in the halter rein, and he was dragged along the road for some little distance. He was found about ten minutes after the occurrence with the horse standing in the road by his side. He was not mutilated, except that his left leg was broken, and there was a cut above his right temple, and other slight bruises. The details will never be fully known, but we have stated it to the best of our knowledge of the sad occurrence.

This heartrending accident was a great shock to all the community and his relatives, but particularly to his parents, upon whom the blow falls most heavily.

For a boy not quite eleven years old Henry was a remarkably good rider, so much so that all who knew him were impressed with his skill and ability in the art of managing horses. He was a noble boy, gallant, generous, handsome, bright and promising, and especially faithful in keeping a promise made to any one. He was a favorite with all who knew him, whether old or young. He will long be missed by his large circle of relatives and friends who loved and admired him living and mourn him dead.

It is hard to understand why he should have been so suddenly called up higher in his bouyant, beautiful boyhood, still, how infinitely better to enter heaven in the freshness and vigor of youth, almost to begin life there, than to spend many years here, where there are so many temptations to be met, so many obsticles to be overcome, and where oftentimes the stoutest lance may fail, and the wariest eye be beguiled, yea verily, "It is well with the child."

"He has solved it, life's wonderful problem,
The deepest, the strangest the last,
And into the school of the angels,
With the answer forever has passed."

To the bereaved parents we would say, "Let not your hearts be troubled." It is one less at *home*, one *more* in Heaven. We pray that the "great Physician" may come to you, He who is so kind and good, with healing on his wing, "Tears for all woes, a heart for every plea," and that the Holy Spirit, the Comforter, may abide with you always, filling the aching void in your hearts and home with his own dear presence.

A FRIEND.

If you have sour stomach and feel bilious, and your head aches, take a Japanese Liver Pellet, it will relieve you. Sold by King Bros.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1893.

President Cleveland ardently believes in maintaining the dignity which he thinks belongs to the President of the United States, and in accordance with that belief he declined most positively to agree to the suggestion of the Spanish minister that he should follow European etiquette and return in person the official visit which the Spanish Infanta paid him on Saturday. American etiquette is good enough for him and also for the Infanta Eulalie, if her smiling and handsome face is an index of her feelings. The Infanta was met at the depot by Secretary Gresham, who as the President's personal representative welcomed the nation's guest and her party and conducted them under escort of two troops of U. S. Cavalry to the elegant quarters which had been prepared for them. Mrs. Cleveland and the cabinet ladies returned the call which the Infanta and her party paid to the White House, and to-morrow evening the President and Mrs. Cleveland will give a state dinner at the White House in her honor, which will probably be Mrs. Clevelond's last public appearance until after the interesting event which is expected in July. This week Princess Eulalie will go to New York, and from there direct to the World Fair. The Infanta comes to America as the personal and official representative of the Queen Regent of Spain, who was invited by Congress to visit the United States during the Columbian Exposition. The Infanta apparently has none of the toplofticai notions which the Spanish minister has so industriously been trying for several weeks to make Washington people believe were inseparable from Spanish royalty. On the contrary she appears to be a very sensible little woman, and she distinctly says that she wishes to be entertained in American style. She met many old friends here, among them Reverend Dr. Curry, who was Minister to Spain during the first Cleveland administration, and his estimable wife whom the Princess met with an affectionate kiss on each cheek, as is the custom in Spain among relatives and close friends.

"It seems a little queer," said one of a group of democrats who were discussing the appointment of a new public printer, which is now daily looked for, "that the South has only put forward one candidate for this position, which is, in my estimation, the most important place below the cabinet under the government, and which has never, I believe, been filled by a southern man." It is queer, but it is the fact, and if Mr. John P. Murphy of Knoxville, Tenn., the sole southern candidate, was as strongly backed by Congressmen from the other southern states as he is by those from his own state he would probably secure the prize. There are a score of candidates from other sections, but it has leaked out that President Cleveland has been making inquiries about men who are not candidates at all, and that has prevented the friends of any of them feeling over confident. The term of the present public printer expired on the 15th instant.

If there are any sinecures attached to the Washington Navy Yard, which is in reality no longer a Navy Yard, but a gun shop, they have got to go. Secretary Herbert has requested the commandant to report at once whether any position or positions now filled can be dispensed with, and whether any person now employed is incompetent or inefficient from any cause whatever. A similar request will probably be made of the ccommandant at all the government navy yards.

There is to be a big discharge at the end of the present fiscal year from the General Land office, owing to the cut made in the appropriation by Congress. Sixty-eight clerks in the classified service and thirty-nine special agents will sever their connection with Uncle Sam's business on the 30th of June, unless they can before that time get transferred to some other branch of the service. In order to avoid the pressure by the friends of the clerks in that bureau it has been decided that the dismissals shall be made solely on the records of the clerks.

Secretary Herbert has deprived the Nicaragua Canal Company of its chief engineer by ordering Civil Engineer Menocal, who has been working for the Canal Company four about four years, to return to duty.

The demand for gold for export has again brought the gold reserve fund very near to the $100,000,000 mark, but no uneasiness is felt by Secretary Carlisle as offers of gold are still freely coming in.

After considering the matter from every point of view the cabinet came to the conclusion that the best thing the government could do in connection with the vexed Chinese question is to devote the money now on hand and that to become available July 1, to strictly enforcing the provisions of the act of 1884, leaving Congress to say what shall be done with the Geary act.

North Carolina—Industrial Notes.

Manufacturer's Record.

TEXTILES.

The stockholders of the Bessemer City Cotton Mill held their annual meeting last week at Bessemer City, N. C.

Mr. Berry Davidson, of Gibsonville, N. C., who recently sold the Minneola Cotton Mills, located at Gibsonville, to the Cone Export & Commission Co., is building a new factory which will be ready for operation by September. The capacity of this mill will be 3,000 spindles and 125 looms.

A movement is afoot at Rutherfordton, N. C., to build a new cotton mill near Rutherfordton, about three miles north of Henrietta Mills. The lands are now being surveyed and the water-power tested by competent engineers. The company's stockholders will be mostly those interested in the Henrietta and Florence mills.

Work has been commenced onthe erection of C. E. Graham's weaving mill at Asheville, N. C., the foundations being well under way. The construction of the main building will be so arranged that it can be conviently extended whenever it is desired to do so. Looms to the number of 264 will be put in at the start.

The business men of Warrenton, N. C., at a recent meeting held there, inaugurated a movement for the organization of a knitting-mill company. They propose forming a concern with a capital stock of $20,000, and books of subscription have been opened. R. D. Fleming & Co., W. F. Johnson, C. E. Jackson & Co. and Gardner & Jeffress are furthering the undertaking.

BUILDING AND ORGANIZING.

Cloudland—Hotel and Land Company.—W. E. Ragsdale, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has organized the Roane Mountain Hotel & Improvement Co. with a capital stock of $400,000.

Greensboro—Medicine Factory.—H. C. Martin, C. E. Holton and C. D. Benbow have incorporated the Tar Heel Chemical Co. to manufacture and sell liniment. The capital stock is $10,000.

King's Mountain—Gold Mine.—F. C. Dempsey, of Boston, has purchased the Catawba gold mine, near King's Mountain, and will organize a company to operate it.

Wilmington—Tray Factory.—The Wilmington Iron Works will manufacture trays.

Winston—Furniture Factory.—The Sneed Furniture Co. has leased the Cicero Tise plant and is now operating it.

The State University.

The University Commencement will begin on Sunday, June 4th, with the Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. F. D. Swindell, D. D., Presiding Elder of the Newbern District.

Monday evening, June 5th, Hon. Henry Watterson will deliver an address before the two literary societies.

Tuesday, June 6th, is Alumni day. There will be a grand reunion of the Alumni in Person Hall. Judge Thos. C. Fuller will deliver a memorial oration on the late Justice Jos. J. Jarvis, and Judge R. T. Bennet will deliver an oration on the late Hon. Walter L. Steele. The class of 1843 will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its graduation, and the class of 1883 the 10th anniversary.

The senior class day exercises will be held Tuesday afternoon with the following programme:

Class Oration—Fordyce C. Harding.
Class History—Howard E. Rondthaler.
Class Poem—E. Payson Willard.
Class Prophecy—Wm. Preston Wooten.
Farewell Address—J. Grawford Biggs.

The representatives of the Dialectic and Philanthropic societies will hold their annual oratorical contest Tuesday evening.

The University reception, given by the Faculty of the University to the alumni and visitors will be held in the gymnasium Tuesday evening after the oratorical contest.

Wednesday, June 7th, is commencement day.

The graduates will compete for the Mangum medal in oratory, the prizes and diplomas will be awarded, reports read, and degrees conferred.

The annual address will be made by Hon. Robt. P. Dick, of Greensboro.

In the afternoon there will be athletic sports. In the evening the Glee Club will give its annual concert.

Special trains will run on Tuesday and Wednesday, and reduced rates will be granted on all the railroads.

GEO. T. WINSTON,
President.

Literary Notes.

The next number of Harper's Weekly, published May 24th, will contain many timely and interesting features. Prominent among these will be an article by Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, giving the Western view of the Silver Question; a sketch by Julian Ralph, entitled "A Day with a Chinaman"; a valuable paper on Nicaragua, accompanied by a portrait of the President of that republic and numerous illustrations of scenery; a Decoration Day poem by Margaret E. Sangster, illustrated; an article, with illustrations, on the Swedish Tricentennial Celebration at Minneapolis; an illustration of the new steamship Campania, etc., etc. The illustrations of the World's Fair will include views of the Macmonnies Fountain, of the Northern Entrance to the Machinery Building, and of the Obelisk and Stock Building. The usual variety of short articles, stories, thoughtful editorials, will aid in making this a very valuable number, unrivalled in the quality of its contents.

Duffield Osborne will contribute a story entitled "The First of June" to Harper's Bazar for May 27th. The same number will contain a Decoration Day poem by Margaret E. Sangster, illustrated by Frank Small.

The following books are announced as nearly ready for publication by Harper & Brothers: Phillips Brooks, by the Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., and George William Curtis, an address, by John White Chadwick, both in the "Black and White Series"; Heather and Snow, a novel, by George MacDonald; The Love Affairs of an Old Maid, by Lillian Bell; Practical Lawn-Tennis, by James Dwight, M.D.; and a new revised edition of Yolande, by William Black.

Of Course You Read

The testimonials frequently published in this paper relating to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are from reliable people, state simple facts, and show beyond a doubt that HOOD'S CURES. Why don't you try this medicine? Be sure to get Hood's.

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver, are cured by HOOD'S PILLS. Unequalled as a dinner pill.

S.S.S. CURES SCROFULA

Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S.S.S. after having had much other treatment, and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

INHERITED SCROFULA

S.S.S. Cured my little boy of hereditary scrofula which appeared all over his face. For a year I had given up all hope of his recovery, when finally I was induced to use S.S.S. A few bottles cured him, and no symptoms of the disease remain.

MRS. T. L. MATHERS, Matherville, Miss.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

BIBLE TRUTH.

Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth (2 Tim., 11: 15); Ten Outline Studies of the More Important Divisions of Scripture; The Jew, the Gentile and the Church of God; The Seven Dispensations; The Two Advents; The Two Resurrections; The Five Judgments; Law and Grace; The Believer's Two Natures; The Believers Standing and State; Salvation and Rewards; Believers and Professors, by C. I. Scofield of the Southwestern School of the Bible, Dallas, Texas. A plain and very simple help to the study of the Bible. Cloth, 25c.; Paper Cover, 15c.

Behold He Cometh, by Luther Rees, of Paris, Texas, Paper Cover, 10c.; and other Tracts on the Coming of the Lord, by a number of Bible students.

Gospel Tracts for the Unsaved, including the Dying Drummer Boy. Small $1.00 per 100; large 5c each.

A variety of Gospel Tracts at 10, 15, 20 and 30c. per 100.

Many of the Lord's people first learned that Christ died for the ungodly and were saved through Gospel tracts. Orders for the above solicited.

W. S. PRIOR,
Fayetteville, N. C.

5—18—93

Established 1834.

Warren Prior & Son.

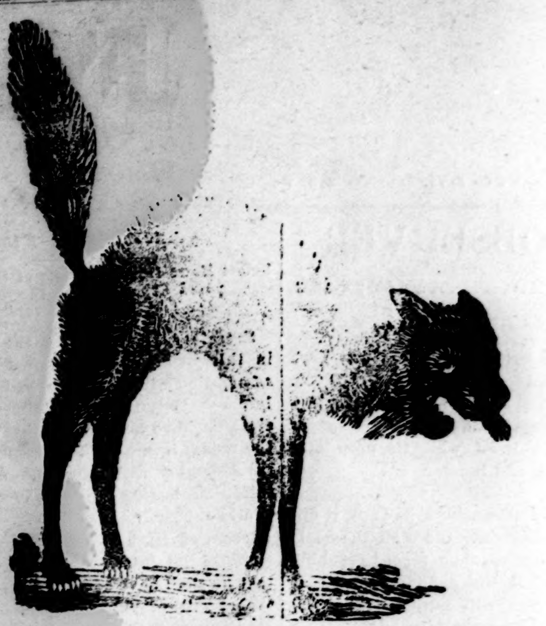
We have now in our employ Mr. MAX A. TILLER, Watchmaker of Germany. We are prepared to repair

**Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,**

PROMPTLY.

We solicit your repairing. Orders invited for Engagement and Wedding Rings and Bridal Presents.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.



Don't Get Your Back Up

because we so often call your attention to PERFECTION FLOUR.

We do it for your own good as well as ours.
Its superior quality and low price reveals the secret of its wonderful popularity.
It is no exaggeration to say that *Perfection* is both the *best* and *cheapest* Flour sold.
All other Fancy and Heavy Groceries equally nice and low.
Free city delivery.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 4, 1893.

Tenney's Bons and Chocolates.

Tenney's NEW YORK.

The Merry Month of May will soon be here with its warm and pleasant weather, you with many others will join the picnics and of course want Pickles, Cakes, Crackers and Candies, and as we with such goods hold ourselves in readiness to serve you, hope for a generous part of your patronage.

FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES daily received.
ROYSTER'S FINE CANDIES just received.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

THEY USED POND'S EXTRACT

SEE WHAT THE RESULT WAS:

Pond's Extract absolutely cured me of a very severe case of PILES.—H. A. HITCHCOCK, *Detroit, Mich.*

Extra good for any CATARRH *of the nose and throat.*—H. BRAIG.

Only thing I have ever seen that takes away the INFLAMMATION *and stings from* INSECT BITES.—P. H. COOPER, *Fort George, Fla.*

Acts like magic in OPHTHALMIA. *I like it so much for* SORE EYES.—REV. M. JAMESON.

Best liniment I have ever used for rubbing purposes, SORENESS, CUTS, STRAINS, *etc.*—HARRY FREDERICKS.

For BRUISES *and* WOUNDS *nothing equals it.*—T. P. CONNEFF.

Has cured for me, HEADACHE, SORE THROAT, SORE EYES, ABSCESSES, *and* ALL PAIN.—E. MCCALL.

The only remedy that will control HEMORRHAGES *from the lungs.*—GEO. W. WARNER, *Scranton, Pa.*

Excels anything I have ever used for NEURALGIA, *bleeding piles and hemorrhages.*—W. H. FAULKNER, M. D.

I know its value in reducing VARICOSE VEINS.—A. C. SANFORD.

Take Pond's Extract only. Avoid all Substitutes.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

THE GÆLIC,

—with a reputation second to no—

SODA FOUNTAIN

in North Carolina is again in operation. Close attention is promised to every detail in manufacturing

SODA WATER, SYRUPS AND DRINKS

by approved formulas. No pains or expense will be spared in our efforts to deserve the liberal patronage heretofore received.

H. R. HORNE.

4—6—93

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Trimmings,

DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.

WOOL! WOOL!!

Remember I am agent for the celebrated

Thos. Bennett Wool Factory,

(FORMERLY L. L. WORRELL'S)

and you will be served on short notice with

The Best Rolls

that can be made in this country.

THE WOOL MUST BE FREE OF BURRS, THOROUGHLY WASHED AND WELL TEASED.

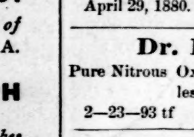
☞ Call at our Fancy Grocery Store, Hay Street, where you can be served.

A. S. HUSKE,
Agent.

3—16—93 tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.



DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

11—10—92

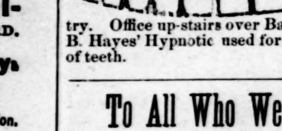
S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

To All Who Wear Clothing!

DON'T FORGET

Our Goods Are All New and Not Old Stock,

AND IT IS A NOTED FACT THAT

J. A. BURNS & CO.

KEEP THE BEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN THE CITY.

Our Spring Stock is now opened and complete and they are perfectly handsome. Come and examine them.

We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

Respectfully,
J. A. BURNS & CO.

3—23—93

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

4—13—93

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.
Assets $137,499,198.99

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.
Assets over $33,000,000

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over $3,000,000

THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and Accident Insurance Companies!

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY..................MAY 25, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)..............$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..............1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. E. SEDBERRY—Notice.
BABY SHOW AND FESTIVAL.
JNO. H. ROBINSON—For Rent.
WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R.—Change of Schedule—4th page.

Read the advertisement of the Metropolitan Racket Store, W. J. Bowen, manager. They are offering some bargains.

The Spring Term of Cumberland Court ended here last Saturday, and Judge Spier Whitaker left for Lumberton to hold Robeson court.

Robt. Newman, a lad in the employ of Maj. McKethan's bucket factory, accidentally had a portion of one of his fingers sliced off while at work at the saw last week.

We are informed by Gen. LeDuc, ex-United States Commissioner of Agriculture that the only thing that will entirely exterminate cut-worms is odorless phosphate.

Death of Mrs. McNatt.

We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. McNatt, widow of the late Daniel McNatt, Esq., which occurred at her home near McNatt's Station, yesterday.

Episcopal Convention.

The Episcopal Convention of the Eastern Diocese of North Carolina convened Wednesday at Washington. The delegates elected by St. John's Church on Easter Monday are: Messrs. R. P. Buxton, F. R. Rose, J. J. Croswell and Judge MacRae.

Dr. Hinsdale.

Our readers will be grieved to learn that Dr. S. J. Hinsdale, one of the best citizens Fayetteville ever had and one of the most delightful of men, has been seriously indisposed since Friday last. We are glad to say, however, that his condition has decidedly improved since Tuesday, and that he was enabled to leave his house yesterday.

Schools Closed.

Our Graded Schools closed here last Thursday having run out their full term to the satisfaction of the board of trustees. Now the long summer vacation ensues, at the end of which it is to be hoped the schools will open with the staunch support of all our citizens.

Reduced Fare.

On account of Commencement of North Carolina University at Chapel Hill the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will sell round trip tickets to Greensboro or Sanford at these rates: from Fayetteville $4.96, Wilmington $6.90, Maxton $6.20. Tickets on sale June 3rd to 7th inclusive, final limit June 9tn.

The Attack of a Mad Cow.

Last Saturday a pedestrian on market square was the unsuspecting and innocent victim of a mad cow. The infuriated beast rushed at the man and with its horns entirely divested him of trousers, with no concern as to whether the man was prepared to don another pair. With as little ceremony as was observed by the cow its victim sought the shelter of a neighboring store.

Commencement Exercises.

The invitation cards to the commencement exercises of a number of the collegiate institutions in our State are beautiful and artistically designed. Especially so, among those we have received, are Wake Forest's, and Trinity's, Thompson's, Siler City. The exercises at Wake Forest begin May 29th, at Kinsey Female Seminary, LaGrange May 30th, at Trinity June 7th, and at Thompson's Business College May 28th, 29th and 30th.

Something Strange.

Upon Dr. Highsmith's farm in Robeson county, in a swamp, which at one time in all probability was the scene of a terrific wind or cyclone, is a tree, a large poplar, growing naturally, apparently at first sight, except that its roots are mostly bare and subtend to the ground from the trunk, several feet. This peculiarity invites closer inspection when it is seen that really the tree is enjoying an abnormal growth, being on an old pine tree stump, and only its roots embedded in the soil.

Promotion.

Capt. M. P. Muse, says the Wilson Mirror, who has been running the local freight train between Wilson and Fayetteville for several years, has been promoted to the position of yard master of the A. C. L. at Rocky Mount. Capt. Muse is a high toned, honorable gentleman, and his promotion is a just recognition of his high character as a gentleman, and a high reward for his fidelity and faithfulness in the discharge of those duties with which he has been entrusted. We rejoice at his promotion, for there is not a cleverer man in the service.

Fayetteville Ahead.

We note with much pleasure that in the examinations of Medical students at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, this spring, our young friend Archie McDuffie attained the highest mark for proficiency of the one hundred and ten students examined. This is certainly evidence of very high merit, and with the present rigid requirements of our best medical colleges speaks volumes for the encouragement of the forthcoming graduate. We tender him our warmest congratulations.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW ARMORY.

Imposing Ceremonies.

On Monday the corner stone of the new armory of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry was laid with imposing ceremonies. At 5 p. m. on that day the stores and other business places throughout the city were closed, by common consent, out of regard for the occasion. It is hardly necessary to say that this unusual mark of respect was of the tribute which Fayetteville always pays to the "Ancient and Honorable" Corps which is about to celebrate its hundreth year of life, and which has constituted for most of that period the town's chief source of pride.

At the hour mentioned the various organized bodies of the city—the Knights of Pythias under the leadership of J. B. Smith, Marshal; Cross Creek and Clarendon Lodges, I. O. O. F., under the leadership of B. C. Gorham, Marshal—formed at their several places of rendezvous and, preceded by the veteran corps of the Independent Company, and the Company itself, marched to the plat of ground between the half completed walls of the new armory and Hay street. Here a stand had been erected and tastefully draped with the national colors. A large number of ladies and gentlemen had gathered. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain of the corps, the venerable and venerated Dr. Huske; Mayor Cook introduced the orator in a short address, in which he justly described the value as well as the honor which such an organization as the Independent Company contributed to the community; and our former townsman Dr. J. A. Hodges, now of Wilmington, the orator of the day, then addressed the multitude, being received with unusual demonstrations of affectionate regard.

[We had made arrangements to give Dr. Hodges's address in full, but at the last moment received notice that the revision of the text would not be completed in time for this week's issue.]

The new armory, whose walls are half up and which will be completed in time for the Centennial celebration of the Company on the 23rd of August, will be 100 by 71 feet and have a lofty ceiling, about 35 feet high. Some two or three years ago the subject of accumulating a fund for the purpose was first talked of, and so well received was the proposition that a sufficient amount has already been collected by contributions, by the proceeds of entertainments, &c., to purchase the site 200 x 71 feet on the corner of Hay and Maxwell Streets and to undertake the building of the Armory. This is being erected upon the rear half of the lot. At a future time, it will be decided whether to sell off the front lot, or what is much better, in our opinion, to erect thereon a theatre, or other rentable building. Meanwhile it strikes us that the suggestion that the vacant space should be made into a handsome lawn should be adopted. Now that we have the waterworks, a fountain might be placed there, and summer afternoon concerts given by the F. I. L. I Band.

It is understood that Dr. Hodges's address will also be published in pamphlet form and widely distributed among the survivors of the 3,000 enrolled members and their descendants and friends with the view to stimulating a large attendance at the Centennial.

Let all our patriotic citizens assist in the effort to make the coming occasion memorable. It is an occasion almost unique in the annals of American communities.

The University—What it is Doing for North Carolina.

We have received with pleasure a catalogue of the University for the present year. It is offering a wide range of instruction, which is attracting several hundred young men to its halls. There are fifteen departments of instruction, including eighty-eight minor courses. The number of students has grown to 316, being a gain of 68 over last year; of these 53 are law students and 17 medical and pharmacy students; 27 have already graduated at college and are pursuing advanced or professional studies. They come from Vanderbilt University, Davidson College, Wake Forest College, Guilford College, Washburn College, the University of New Brunswick, and the University of North Carolina.

There are four general courses of study leading to degrees; professional courses in law, medicine, and engineering; brief courses for men of limited means; special courses in Chemistry and other sciences, and a large number of optional courses. The Faculty includes 21 teachers; there are six scientific laboratories and museums, 11 buildings, libraries, reading rooms, Y. M. C. A. room, athletic grounds, gymnasium, etc., etc. There are seventy scholarships giving free tuition. Any deserving boy can get help. The Deems Fund for loans amounts to $16,000

Catalogues, pamphlets, etc., are sent free to anyone who will address President Winston at Chapel Hill, N. C.

Commencement Calendar—Davidson College, N. C.

Sunday, June 4th, 11 a. m., Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. Eugene Daniel, D.D., Raleigh, N. C.

8 p. m., Sermon before the Y. M. C. A., by Rev. E. H. Barret, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Tuesday, June 6th, 11 a. m., Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

8 p. m., Reunion of the Literary Societies. Phi. Orator, Attorney-General F. I. Osborne, of Charlotte; Eu. Orator, Rev. C. G. Vardell of Newbern.

Wednesday, June 7th, 11 a. m., Annual Address before the Literary Societies, by ex-Gov. T. M. Holt, Haw River, N. C. Annual Oration before the Alumni Association by E. C. Smith, Esq., of Raleigh, N. C.

4 p. m., meeting of the Alumni Association.

8 p. m., Anniversary of the Literary Societies.

Thursday, June 8th, 10 a. m., Commencement Exercises.

8 p. m., Reception by the Literary Societies.

The Fayetteville and Charlotte Post-offices.

Congressman S. B. Alexander, says the Charlotte News, who has been in Washington for some days past, looking after the interests of his constituency, a good many of whom in turn are looking after postoffices, arrived home Sunday morning. The "anxious" have had him in tow nearly all day, but the News watched its chance and got its finger in his button hole for a few moments.

Capt. Alexander said that Mr. Bissell is a clever man, and people misjudge him. He goes according to the policy mapped out by the administration. This policy is that no Presidential postmaster or fourth-class postmaster will be removed unless charges are preferred against them, but every Republican postmaster against whom charges are preferred will be made to give way to a Democrat. The simple fact is, that if the people of any town desire to have their Republican postmaster removed, all they have to do is to file the charges. Capt. Alexander intimates that in too many instances the responsibility of making charges is shifted upon the shoulders of the Congressman.

"How about the Charlotte postoffice?" asked the reporter.

"I expect that the appointment will be made to-day," said Capt. Alexander, "but if not to-day, then to-morrow."

"Who will get it?" was the next question.

Capt. Alexander, by way of reply, said: "Capt. Robertson is recommended by Senator Vance; and endorsed by Senator Ransom and myself."

"The Fayetteville postoffice—what is the trouble about that?"

"As I understand it," said Capt. Alexander, "no person was recommended to take the place of the present incumbent. I think there will be no trouble about making the desired change there when things are presented in the proper shape."

A Handsome Memorial Altar.

On Whit Sunday the congregation of St. John's (Episcopal) Church were greeted with a handsome walnut altar, the offering of a loving friend in memory of the late Mrs. Emma L. Pemberton whose beautiful christian character was exemplified in her many acts of charity and loving kindness to the poor of the town. She was faithful and devoted in all church work and this memento will ever be a perpetual reminder of her earnestness in all work for the glory of God and His kingdom on earth, and thus a true friend has placed this memorial. The altar is an exceedingly handsome one, of solid walnut, plain except that on the three panels in front are handsomely hand-carved on one, a bunch of grapes, on the other, a sheaf of wheat, and in the centre, the monogram I. H. S. On the right side there is inscribed on a plate of brass the following:

TO THE GLORY OF GOD.
IN LOVING MEMORY OF
EMMA L. PEMBERTON.
"She stretched out her hands to the poor;
Yea, she reacheth out her hands to the needy."

A June Jubilee—For Sweet Charity's and Patriotism's Sake.

In the course of a few weeks it is in contemplation, by the amateur musical talent of the city, assisted by expert performers from other parts of the State who have kindly tendered their aid, to present to the music lovers of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, two beautiful entertainments, with elaborate programmes, a very attractive feature of which will be a full chorus of trained female voices—perhaps the largest and most carefully tutored choir ever introduced to a Fayetteville audience. The net proceeds of the two nights' entertainments will be divided equally between benevolent objects and the centennial fund of the Independent Light Infantry, and the managers hope that these worthy objects will intensify the general interest in a performance which they hope to make in itself worthy of liberal patronage.

Thornton—Smith.

Mr. Frank W. Thornton, Jr., was married last Thursday evening, the 18th inst., to Miss Ruth Smith, youngest daughter of the late James N. Smith, Esquire, and sister of our esteemed young townsman, Mr. Paul Smith, of the staff of the Atlantic Coast Line Engineers. Mr. Thornton has recently become a partner in his father's mammoth business. He is a popular and attractive young man, while his bride is one of the loveliest of the belles of Fayetteville.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Lyon, of the Hay Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and the happy couple left on the evening train for an extended tour, embracing Washington, the World's Fair at Chicago, and other points of interest in the North and West.

The good wishes of a host of friends accompany the young pair, and they will be welcomed home, upon their return, at an elaborate entertainment at the fine residence of Mr. Thornton, Sr.

A Sad Death.

A lamentably sad death occurred near town last Saturday. Johnnie Currie, 11 years old, a promising son of Mr. J. H. Currie, was riding horse-back from his home to his uncle's, Mr. Duncan Currie, when he was thrown and in all probability instantly killed. No one witnessed the accident, but his uncle found him dead, about ten minutes after the occurrence, it is thought. The little fellow was tied to the horse by one end of the halter rein around his leg. This is not an infrequent habit with boys, and the disastrous consequences in this case should serve as a warning.

Mr. and Mrs. Currie have the sympathy of the community in their sore bereavement.

Beginning Monday May 22nd, Winburn will make for the first 100 customers one dozen Cabinet Photographs for $2.97. I claim the privilege of withdrawing this proposition after the first 100 persons have had Photographs taken. Get ready and come at once. Also a nice lot of Cabinet Frames very cheap.

Mr. T. A. Klutz is in the city on business.

German Friday Night.

On last Friday night a small but very elegantly attired set of young people graced the ball room of the Hotel LaFayette and "tripped the light fantastic toe" till the very small hours.

Many beautiful young ladies and handsome gentlemen participated, among whom were the following:

Miss Mamie Haigh, white cashmere; wild roses.
Miss Laura Kyle, yellow silk; lace ribbons and diamonds.
Miss Nellie Morrison, blue silk mull; ribbons and chiffon.
Miss Nellie Haigh, yellow silk, black lace, red roses.
Miss Marion Mallett, pink nuns veiling; pansies.
Miss May Broadfoot, pink mull; silver ornament.
Miss Laura Pemberton, white silk and ribbon, Marsheal Neill roses.
Miss Laura Thomson, yellow crepe; pearls.
Miss Laura Banks, heliatrope albatross; natural flowers.
Miss Eva Allen, pale blue albatross; lace ribbons.
Miss Kate Alderman, pink silk, green trimmings; emeralds.
Miss Beck Haigh, white brocaded silk chiffon; old diamonds.

Don't Fail to Attend.

The Baby show and Festival to-morrow afternoon and evening (Friday) in Williams' Hall.

At the festival at night many new features will be introduced. Among which will be 13 booths beautifully decorated with flowers, representing the 13 original States, and in each booth three charming young ladies to make the refreshments the more attractive.

These are held under the auspices of the Independent Company for the benefit of the Armory and Centennial fund.

People and their Movements.

Mr. Jas. W. White, of Roseboro, is in the city.

Miss Nellie Pemberton is visiting in Americus, Ga.

Mr. Jno. C. Pope, we regret to learn, is quite ill at the home of his relative, Mr. Wm. Tillinghast, on Haymount.

Rev. J. C. Buxton, of Lenoir, held services at St. John's last Sunday and is making a visit of a few days here.

Mr. T. R. Fitzell and family from Maryland moved here last Thursday to make this their home in the future. They live where Mr. E. F. Moore formerly did.

Miss Mallett, of Chapel Hill, who has made quite a lengthy visit here, has returned home accompanied by Miss Marion Mallett, one of Fayetteville's charming young ladies. Miss Marion goes to attend commencement. Other young ladies here, we learn, intend going later for the same purpose.

Commencement Exercises at Oak Ridge Institute.

SUNDAY, May 28.—Annual Sermon, 11 A. M., Rev. S. O. Hall, of the Presbyterian Church.

8 P. M.—Address before the Young Men's Christian Association, Rev. J. W. Lee.

MONDAY 29.—Gymnasium Exhibition, 3:30 P. M.

Concert, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, May 30—10 A. M.—Commencement Exercises.

2 P. M.—Literary Address by Rev. J. B Shearer, President of Davidson College.

In all cases, where a mild but effective aperient is needed, Ayer's Pills are the best. They improve the appetite, restore healthy action, promote digestion, and regulate every function. No pill is in greater demand, or more highly recommended by the profession.

The vast facilities of the J. C. Ayer Co., of Lowell, Mass., enable them to place The Superior Blood purifier—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—within easy reach of the poorest invalid. Don't be induced to take a "cheap" substitute. Always remember that the best is the cheapest.

It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES.

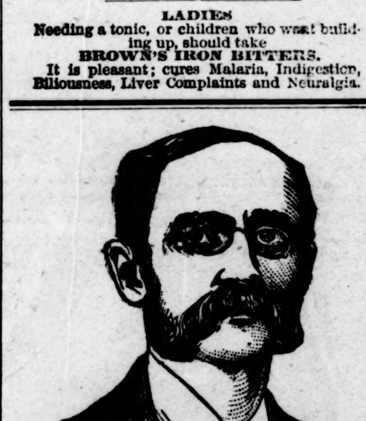
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.



Mr. George Smith
Uvalde, Texas.

SHAKESPEARE

What Mr. Smith Thinks He Would Have

Said About Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Had Shakespeare lived here and suffered as I have, I think he would have said, Throw away all medicine except Hood's Sarsaparilla. As an Englishman, coming to this climate, I have felt the heat very much. In the spring I felt as if I had all the care and anxiety of America on my mind. I got one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and after I had taken it I felt as if I could undertake

The President's Duties.

Last month I had a return of prickly heat; it seemed impossible to stand up or lie down without almost tearing myself to pieces. I then got one more bottle and it has not only cured the heat but I believe it put my blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

in good condition. I advise all to take Hood's Sarsaparilla in the spring and fall." GEORGE SMITH, Uvalde, Texas.

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

Ladies, if you want a pure, delicate soap for the complexion, King Bros., Druggists, will always recommend Johnson's Oriental Medicinal Toilet Soap

R. C. Taylor, Murfreesboro, Tenn., writes: "I have used the Japanese Pile Cure with great satisfaction and success." Sold by King Bros.

Magnetic Nervine, the great restorative, will cause you to sleep like a child. Try it. Sold by King Bros.

At King Bro.'s Soda Fountain, that delicious and refreshing beverage, COCO COLA is on draught.

At McDuffie's Drug Store you will find the finest line of Cigars, Pipes, &c., in the city.

McDuffie's New Soda Fountain is in full operation. It is a beauty—new and novel design. You are invited to call.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

At McDuffie's Soda Fountain you can get the finest drinks. A specialty will be made in it this season.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE She can refer you to many of its friends.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Have you ever tried McDuffie's Chill Cure. It is quick and a positive cure.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

At King Bro.'s gentlemen buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

Try McDuffie's New Perfumes —a variety, and his own make. They are very fine.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Drug Store.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MARRIED.

HOLMES—PLUMMER.—In Wilkesboro, N. C., on the evening of May 4th, Mr. GEORGE W. HOLMES to Miss ETTIE PLUMMER. Mr. Holmes is a native of Cumberland, but has been living in Wilkesboro for the past three or four years.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling dull	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Middling	$7\frac{1}{4}$
Strict Low Middling	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Low Middling	$6\frac{1}{2}$

Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 24½ cents
Rosin dull at 75c.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 23.

COTTON.—Cotton steady, with sales on a basis of 7¼ cents for Middling.
SPIRITS TURPENTIE.—The market steady at 26½ cents per gallon.
TAR—Quiet at 95c
ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 85c. per bbl. for Strained and 90 cents for Good Strained.
TURPENTINE (Crude) Distillers quote the market firm at $1.55 for Virgin, $1.?0 for Yellow Dip and $1 for Hard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Baby Show and Festival

—AT—

Williams Opera House

—ON—

Friday Afternoon & Night, May 26th, 1893,

For the benefit of the F. I. L. I. Armory and Centennial Fund. Handsome prizes will be awarded to the prettiest girl and boy babies receiving the largest number of votes. All babies 3 years old and under will be entitled to compete. At night Refreshments will be served and many attractive features presented. Admission to Baby Show 10 cents.

5—25—93 1t

FOR RENT.

DESIRABLE BRICK DWELLING located corner of Green and Old Streets, containing eight rooms, basement, (brick floor), kitchen, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to

JNO. H. ROBINSON.

5—25—93 3t

NOTICE.

B. E. Sedberry wishes to return his sincere thanks to the fire department and to the citizens generally who by their effort saved his tenement at the recent fire.

5—25—93 1t

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Metropolitan One Price Racket Store.

The people are fast learning our popular prices, and are pleased with our modern method of doing business—the only true method—namely: Quick sales and short profits, one price to all for the cash down. To those who may think popularity in price inconsistent with quality, we invite inspection. It will not cost you any thing to look, and we are always pleased to show goods. We are receiving goods nearly every day from our mammoth establishment in New York, which enables us to make these offerings that cannot be matched by any house in Fayetteville. But here are our figures—they speak more eloquently than words. Note them carefully. Come and see us and judge for yourselves.

DRESS GOODS.

We call special attention to our line of Colored Satteens. They are superior in textural finish and beauty of design, made to sell for 25c. per yard—our price 19c.; Brocaded Satteens in black satin stripes or raised figures, beautiful finish at 25c.; also solid black Satteen, henrietta or cashmere finish—always seasonable—worth all of 30c. per yard, our price 25c.; other Satteens at 12½.

We quote Wool Challie, solid and figured at 15c.; Silk Finish Foulards at 12, Princess Lawn at 10, Satin Stripe Figured Lawn at 12; Light Blue Mulls at 16 and 20c.

Just received a beautiful line of Black Organdies at 20 and 25; also Satin Stripe Organdies at 23; White Lawn Lace Stripe at 12½; Plain White Victoria Lawn of superior quality at 15c.; Pique at 20.

India Linen at 9, 10, 12½, 15 and 17c.; Dotted Swiss at 25 and 32c.; Cross Bar Muslin at 12, 12½ and 15c.

We are offering a beautiful line of Dress Ginghams, latest styles at 8, worth 10c.; French Chambrays in pink and blue, soft finish, 33 inches, at 15; extra good value, worth fully 20c.

Illuminated Chameleans Brocades 36 inches at 19 and 24; beautiful line Bedford Cords in five different shades at 10c.

The want of space forbids our going through the whole list in detail, but we call your attention to the fact that our numerous departments, namely: Shoes, Hats, Gents' Furnishing, Hosiery, Notions, Linen, Stationery, Millinery and Tinware, are filled with bargains. Just take a look at these figures and bear them in mind the next time you go shopping. Fifty good white Envelopes for 5c.; Note Paper 4c. a quire; Lead Pencils 2, 3, 5 and 10c. a doz.; Needles 1c. a paper; Pins 1c. a paper; best Brass Pins 3c. a paper; good Steel Pens 3c. a doz.; Men's and Boy's Suspenders 10, 15, 20 25, 30 and 40c. a pair; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs at 5, 7, 10, 15 and 25c. Some beautiful Chiffon Handkerchiefs at 20; sold everywhere for 35 and 40c., Linen Towels from 5 to 15c. each; Napkins 35 to 75c. doz.; Crash 5 to 15c. per yard; some extra values in Turkish Bath Towels—very large at 18 and 25c. each; beautiful Tidies at 10 and 15c. each; Curtain Net 10 to 15c. per yard; Scrim 5c. per yard; Buggy Robes at 40c. to $1.25 each; Hosiery at all prices—5 to 50c. per pair. The latest thing in Hats, the "Fedora" or creased top soft fur hat. We have them in black, pearl and tan colors—regular $2 00 goods—our price $1.05, $1.30 and $1.45. You should see these hats to appreciate them at the price quoted. Our figured embroidered puff bosom Shirts are now all the rage, and are going fast at 90c.—a regular $1.25 shirt; Ladies' Vests from 8 to 20c.; Men's Gauze Shirts 18 to 35c. each. Don't forget to look through our Tinware department. We have many things there that will interest you—especially when you learn the prices. Ask for our patent covered roasting pans. No housekeeper should be without one. They have been sold here at $1.25. Our price 75 and 95c. They are great. We are still offering Straw Matting at $5.30, $6.30, $7.75 and $8.90 per roll of 40 yards.

G. W. BOWEN,
23 HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

5—18—93

NOTICE.

I return my thanks to my friends and customers for their liberal patronage. After an illness and confinement of three months my health is now restored so that I am enabled to resume business as heretofore.

REPAIRING AND NEW WORK

in the best of materials in my line.

Respectfully,
THOMAS GILL,
Up stairs in McDaniel building.

5—18—93 tf

ANNOUNCEMENT!

HAVING ACCEPTED THE STATE AGENCY FOR THE OLD AND RELIALE TOBACCO FACTORS OF

J. W. WEST & CO.,

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SHOW THE TRADE OF FAYETTEVILLE A FULL LINE OF

TOBACCO,

—IN—

Navy, Plugs and Twist,

IN WHICH I DEFY COMPETITION EITHER AS TO PRICE BEAUTY OR QUALITY.

Respectfully,
J. B. UNDERWOOD, Jr.,
Merchandise Broker,
No. 2, Thornton Block.

5—11—93 tf

THE

Snow Camp Woolen Mills

are now running the 5th year since their organization and have increased their product each year. They are prepared to make Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Knitting Yarns, &c. As they are the only woolen mills in central North Carolina, it is to the interest of farmers of this and adjoining counties to give their patronage to this concern. It being close at hand, reduces freight charges made for long distances. Goods will be exchanged for wool, or it will be manufactured into goods for the owner. For terms and prices address

DIXON M'F'G CO.,
Snow Camp, N. C.

5—11—93 4t

NOTICE!

TO CONTRACTORS!

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., May 31st, 1893, for the erection and completion of a brick Court House building at Fayetteville, N. C. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the chairman, at Fayetteville, and at the office of Bruce & Morgan, Architects, Atlanta, Ga. Estimates will be made on a cash basis. Eighty-five per cent. will be paid during the construction on monthly payments, and balance on completion. A bond of $20,000 will be required, and a certified check of $300 must accompany each bid, for the faithful carrying out of proposal.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any bid.

W. C. TROY,
N. W. RAY,
W. S. COOK,
J. A. McPHERSON,
GEO. W. GRAHAM,
Building Committee.

4—27—93

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK W. THORNTON

takes this opportunity of announcing that he has associated with him in the general conduct of his

DRY GOODS

—AND—

CLOTHING BUSINESS

—HIS SON—

FRANK W. THORNTON, JR.,

and that the name and style of the new firm will be

FRANK W. THORNTON & SON.

The new firm respectfully solicits a liberal share of the patronage of the public.

Frank W. Thornton & Son especially invite an inspection of their large and beautiful stock of

Spring and Summer Goods.

Upon their counters is displayed all the latest novelties in

WOOL AND COTTON DRESS GOODS,

in the nicest desirable shades and the most exquisite tints.

They also show a line of

WHITE GOODS,

which for beauty and variety is simply unsurpassed.

Their line of

Laces and Embroideries

is exceedingly attractive and cannot fail to catch the eye of those who admire the useful and the beautiful.

It is the intention of the new firm to sustain the reputation of the old one for fair and honorable dealing, and to keep up their stock in every department, so that it may be truthfully said of it too: "What you can't find at Frank Thornton & Son's can't be found in the State."

Of the old stock remaining unsold bargains will still be given, and special attractions will be offered from time to time during the summer.

Frank Thornton & Son intend making the

SAMPLE DEPARTMENT

a special feature of their business. This department will be in very competent hands, and all orders for samples will receive prompt and careful attention. On all orders amounting to $5.00 or more accompanied by the cash, the goods will be delivered *free*.

Frank W. Thornton & Son guarantee to give you better value for your money than you can obtain elsewhere, and to verify the truth of this statement they ask you to call and examine their stock and prices.

FRANK W. THORNTON & SON.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 8, 1893. 3t

Cheap Crockery!

Large Lot Just Received.

Brown dinner sets $8 to $10.
White dinner sets $9 to $12.
Tea sets $3 to $3.50.
Extra prices in all sorts of dishes, bowls, bakers, jugs, &c., at very low prices.
Also superior Ironstone Teacups and Saucers, Ewers and Basins, &c. All above *English* goods.
Strong thin tumblers for table use, soda fountain use, &c.
Ice cream freezers, berry sets, &c.
Large lot low priced plain and fancy window shades.
Be sure to see these goods.
My country merchant friends will find it will *pay them* to call.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

5—11—93 3t

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute*, or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address Pond Lily Company, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Sparta and everywhere by all responsible Druggists.

H. H. H.

STOVES.

We offer the balance of our stock of HEATING STOVES at cost.

Call early while the offer is open.

Mowers and Reapers.

We are the agents for the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machines. These machines have a world-wide reputation. We will gladly furnish circulars and information to parties interested.

You can get anything you need to build a house with from us.

BUY YOUR CLIPPER PLOW CASTINGS FROM US—WE ARE THE AGENTS.

You will thereby secure the genuine castings, warranted to fit.

LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

3—16—93—tf

NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT

MY YARD,

WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Finished Monuments and Tablets.

ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF

Photographic Designs.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

Very truly,
E. L. REMSBURG.

Dec. 22—tf

Can You Read The Future?

Do you know what your condition will be 20 years hence? Will your earning capacity be equal to the support of yourself and family? This is a serious question, yet, you could confidently answer "yes" if you had a twenty-years Tontine Policy in the

Equitable Life

A method which guarantees all the protection furnished by any kind of life insurance, and in addition the largest cash returns to those policy-holders whose lives are prolonged, and who then need money rather than assurance. For facts and figures, address

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,
For the Carolinas,
ROCK HILL, S. C.

KING BROS.,

Druggists and Pharmacist,

—Hotel LaFayette Building.—

Encouraged by the patronage extended, we we have engaged the services of

MR. ALLEN LEE,

who can be found at our store any hour of the night, and will attend to calls for

MEDICINES, &c.

With every facility and latest and most approved remedies, we shall endeavor to merit and deserve the confidence of the public.

4—13—93 tf

PRIZES ON PATENTS.

How to Get Twenty-five Hundred Dollars for Nothing.

The Winner has a Clear Gift of a Small Fortune, and the Losers Have Patents that may Bring them in Still More.

Would you like to make twenty-five hundred dollars? If you would, read carefully what follows and you may see a way to do it.

The Press Claims Company devotes much attention to patents. It has handled thousands of applications for inventions, but it would like to handle thousands more. There is plenty of inventive talent at large in this country, needing nothing but encouragement to produce practical results. That encouragement the Press Claims Company proposes to give.

NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

A patent strikes most people as an appallingly formidable thing. The idea is that an inventor must be a natural genius, like Edison or Bell; that he must devote years to delving in complicated mechanical problems and that he must spend a fortune on delicate experiments before he can get a new device to a patentable degree of perfection. This delusion the company desires to dispel. It desires to get into the head of the public a clear comprehension of the fact that it is not the great, complex, and expensive inventions that bring the best returns to their authors, but the little, simple, and cheap ones—the things that seem so absurdly trivial that the average citizen would feel somewhat ashamed of bringing them to the attention of the Patent Office.

Edison says that the profits he has received from the patents on all his marvelous inventions have not been sufficient to pay the cost of his experiments. But the man who conceived the idea of fastening a bit of rubber cord to a child's ball, so that it would come back to hand when thrown, made a fortune out of his scheme. The modern sewing-machine is a miracle of ingenuity—the product of the toil of hundreds of busy brains through a hundred and fifty years, but the whole brilliant result rests upon the simple device of putting the eye of the needle at the point instead of at the other end.

THE LITTLE THINGS THE MOST VALUABLE.

Comparatively few people regard themselves as inventors, but almost everybody has been struck, at one time or another, with ideas that seemed calculated to reduce some of the little frictions of life. Usually such ideas are dismissed without further thought.

"Why don't the railroad company make its car windows so that they can be slid up and down without breaking the passengers' backs?" exclaims the traveler. "If I were running the road I would make them in such a way."

"What was the man that made this saucepan thinking of?" grumbles the cook. "He never had to work over a stove, or he would have known how it ought to have been fixed."

"Hang such a collar button!" growls the man who is late for breakfast. "If I were in the business I'd make buttons that wouldn't slip out, or break off, or gouge out the back of my neck."

And then the various sufferers forget about their grievances and begin to think of something else. If they would sit down at the next convenient opportunity, put their ideas about car windows, saucepans, and collar buttons into practical shape, and then apply for patents, they might find themselves as independently wealthy as the man who invented the iron umbrella ring, or the one who patented the fifteen puzzle.

A TEMPTING OFFER.

To induce people to keep track of their bright ideas and see what there is in them, the Press Claims Company has resolved to offer a prize.

To the person who submits to it the simplest and most promising invention, from a commercial point of view, the company will give twenty-five hundred dollars in cash, in addition to refunding the fees for securing the patent.

It will also advertise the invention free of charge.

This offer is subject to the following conditions:

Every competitor must obtain a patent for his invention through the company. He must first apply for a preliminary search, the cost of which will be five dollars. Should this search show his invention to be unpatentable, he can withdraw without further expense. Otherwise he will be expected to complete his application and take out a patent in the regular way. The total expense, including Government and Bureau fees, will be seventy dollars. For this, whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a patent that ought to be a valuable property to him. The prize will be awarded by a jury consisting of three reputable patent attorneys in Washington. Intending competitors should fill out the following blank, and forward it with their application:

"________, ______, 1892.

"I submit the within described invention in competition for the Twenty five hundred Dollar Prize offered by the Press Claims Company.

"________ ________."

NO BLANKS IN THIS COMPETITION

This is a competion of rather an unusual nature. It is common to offer prizes for the best story, or picture, or architectural plan, all the competitors risking the loss of their labor and the successful one merely selling his for the amount of the prize. But the Press Claims Company's offer is something entirely different. Each person is asked merely to help himself, and the one who helps himself to the best advantage is to be rewarded for doing it. The prize is only a stimulus to do something that would be well worth doing without it. The architect whose competitive plan for a club house on a certain corner is not accepted has spent his labor on something of very little use to him. But the person who patents a simple and useful device in the Press Claims Company's competition, need not worry if he fail to secure the prize. He has a substantial result to show for his work—one that will command its value in the market at any time.

The plain man who uses any article in his daily work ought to know better how to improve it than the mechanical expert who studies it only from the theoretical point of view. Get rid of the idea that an improvement can be too simple to be worth patenting. The simpler the better. The person who best succeeds in combining simplicity and popularity, will get the Press Claims Company's twenty five hundred dollars.

The responsibility of this company may be judged from the fact that its stock is held by about three hundred of the leading newspapers of the United States

Address the Press Claims Company, John Wedderburn, managing attorney, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

5—4—93

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

DON'T FORGET
THE OLD STAND!

Where you can always find a full line of

Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars,

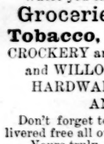
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CUTLERY, HARDWARE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Don't forget to take our price. Goods delivered free all over town.

Yours truly,

D. A McMILLAN.

3—9—93 tf



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A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. **Why endure this horrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case.** You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail. Guarantees issued by our agents.

CONSTIPATION Cured, Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

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MANUFACTURERS' RECORD PUBLISHING CO.

Baltimore Md.

4—6—93

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female Weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

ALL THE
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includes the great temperance drink
Hires' Root Beer
It gives New Life to the Old Folks,
Pleasure to the Parents,
Health to the Children.
Good for All—Good All the Time.
A 25 cent package makes Five gallons. Be sure and get Hires'.

5—4—93 5t

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Just think how light the insurance was on the property burned in the late fire!

As soon as the news reached the Old Ætna—which has the largest capital, largest surplus, largest assets of any American Company, the local agent was wired to know if she had a policy in it—ready to settle you see!

Remember she is always *"First."*

Where can you get better protection?

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B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

12—8—92

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Steamer Murchison,

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.

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Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays. Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

The Steamer Hurt plies between Wilmington and Point Caswell only.

First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.

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Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Orders solicited from abroad

Address WALTER WATSON,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Opening the Fair on Sunday.

New York Herald.

In deciding to open the Columbian fair on Sunday, even at the cost of refunding two million dollars to the national government, the Local Board of Directors have simply responded to a general public demand.

The action will of course be denounced by Sabbatarians, but we believe it will be approved by liberal church people as well as popular sentiment. A churchman as thoughtful and a spiritual adviser as trustworthy as Bishop Potter has recently declared that it would be quite consistent with the most scrupulous observances of Sunday to open the exposition on that day. He expressed the belief that the cause of religion would be helped rather than hurt by opening on Sunday many doors now closed—libraries, museums, picture galleries, &c. "Any door," he said, "all doors, indeed, which lead men to a deeper and broader understanding of the story of the world are suitable doors to open on Sunday, for within them is to be found that which furnishes the nobler and the worthier education of man and leads to the highest education of all, which is his spiritual education."

This liberal and, we must say, sensible view of the observance of Sunday is spreading in the Church as well as the community at large. It does not, however, indicate any loss of true reverence for that day, and certainly no tendency toward its desecration. It simply shows that the rigid Puritanism of the past is giving way to reason, common sense and the spirit of civilization. That Puritanism forbade any species of labor, travel, recretion or enjoyment, however innocent, on Sunday. It would have closed even the gates of Central Park on that day, to say nothing of museums, art galleries or expositions.

A great fair is more than a place of entertainment. It is a place of instruction. It is for the benefit not of the few but of the many. It is an educational enterprise of the people by the people and for the people. The greatest good it can do is the enjoyment and instruction afforded the masses.

Now, it is obvious that for the masses who toil six days in the week Sunday is the only day for attending the fair. Hundreds of thousands not only in Chicago but from all quarters will avail themselves of the opportunity if afforded, and if not afforded, the fair, so far as they are concerned, might as well be closed up entirely. In short, Sunday is the people's day at the fair, and in opening the gates on that day the local directors have simply acted in behalf of the people.

While throwing open the grounds and exposition buildings they have resolved that the operation of the machinery in Machinery Hall shall be suspended, that all exhibitors and employes shall be relieved from duty on that day "except so far as their presence is essential to the protection of life and property," and that there "shall be religious services and sacred music in Choral and Music halls."

With these restrictions there can be no reasonable objection to the fair being open on Sunday. Indeed, with Chicago full of strangers an open fair must contribute greatly to quiet and good order on Sunday, since the exposition will attract thousands from the streets and saloons.

But the controlling consideration is that the people want the fair open on Sunday, and will not abuse the privilege. As the people rule in this country, and the fair is for their benefit, their will should prevail.

Thought the Court was Crazy.

Nebraska Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

My faith in the value of evidence of identity, and of police identification in general, was rudely shaken not long since when another man was arrested in this State for me and convicted on what appeared to be the most convincing evidence. It was in one of the towns where there is in force an unconstitutional ordinance prohibiting any nonresident from selling goods or soliciting orders without first taking out a license, and I was arrested for ignoring this enactment. I had in my pocket the card of a brother traveler whom I had met that morning for the first time, and by the purest accident I gave this to the constable in mistake for one of my own. I discovered the error directly and tried to recall the card, but the constable thought he saw an attempt to evade justice and ridiculed my explanation.

I deposited $10 in lieu of bail and went on with my business. A notification was sent to the hotel to the man whose card I had given telling him to appear before the police judge at 3 o'clock. He appeared in due course, and on the sworn testimony of the constable and his assistant, both of whom unblushingly identified him, he was fined $5 and $4.25 costs, in spite of his indignant protest. Seventy-five cents in change was handed him, and he left the court under the conclusion that every one connected with it was crazy. He found out the mistake in the evening, but very naturally insisted on retaining the change as some slight compensation for the trouble to which he had been put.

An American in England.

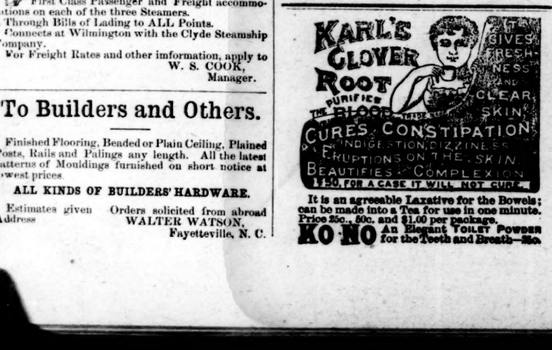
London Cor. Boston Herald.

It is amusing to watch an American during his first visit to England, especially if he has any business "to put through." His tremendous scorn for this "effete nation" is monumental. He is all impatience. He swears every Englishman is lazy. He is indignant because no Londoner can be found at his office before 10 in the morning and not many before 11. He is all impatience. He kicks against the snails. As a result he either defeats his mission and returns home a sadder but not a much wiser man, or he sees his folly and changes his tactics. For dealing with Americans the English have one invariable rule. They pursue a Fabian policy. They let the Americans wait. In the end the Englishman usually gets the better of the bargain. At any rate he rarely gets the worse part of it. The American is not accustomed to wait. When forced to a long delay, he usually becomes restive, and then he shows his weak points. This at least is the Englishman's theory, and long practice has confirmed him in the use of it.

The Witty Irishman,

when told by a doctor that his liver was almost gone, said, "Faith, it's glad I am, it's allers bothered me!"

The liver, more than any other organ, is the index of the body. With a morbid liver the whole system is out of gear! Most powerful for the restoration of this "citadel of health," is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Its action is direct, prompt, effectual! Recommended by eminent physicians, it has gained a universal reputation as the 'Great Livor Regulator!" Correct the liver, and you cure many ills! The "Golden Medical Discovery," is *warranted* in all cases of liver disease and blood disorders to benefit or cure, or money promptly and cheerfully returned.



It is an agreeable Laxative for the Bowels; can be made into a Tea for use in one minute. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package.

KO-NO An Elegant TOILET POWDER for the Teeth and Breath—25c.

Young Wives

Who are for the first time to undergo woman's severest trial we offer

"Mothers Friend"

A remedy which, if used as directed a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its

PAIN, HORROR AND RISK TO LIFE

of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

"I used two bottles of MOTHERS FRIEND with marvelous results, and wish every woman who has to pass through the ordeal of child-birth to know if they will use MOTHERS FRIEND for a few weeks it will rob confinement of *pain* and *suffering* and *insure safety to life of mother and child.*"

MRS. SAM HAMILTON, Montgomery City, Mo

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle Sold by all druggists. Book To Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Administrator's Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Margaret A. Patterson, deceased. notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment on or before the 2 th day of April, 1894, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 13th day of April, 1893.

ED. R. McKETHAN.

4—20—93 6t Public Administrator.

NOW IS THE TIME

To Have Your Spring and Summer Suits Made to Order.

Having just received a fine line of samples for the

SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON,

I am prepared to furnish the trade with all the latest styles.

Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing Gentlemen's Clothing a Specialty.

PRICES OF SUITS RANGE FROM $25.00 UP; PANTALOON $8.00 UP.

Gentlemen's own material cut or made up in the latest styles and at reasonable prices.

Thanking the public generally for their past patronage, I ask for a continuance of same.

M. JUDGE,

FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILOR,

Overbaugh House, Green Street.

4—6—93 tf

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Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

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AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

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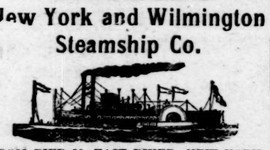
New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.



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NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

PAWNEE.....Saturday, May 13
CROATAN.....Saturday, May 20

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN.....Saturday, May 13
PAWNEE.....Saturday, May 20

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN.....Tuesday, May 9
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, May 16

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Superintendent,
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REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIPANS TABULES are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tabules contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief.

Price—Box (6 vials), 75 cents; Package (4 boxes), 72 cents. May be ordered through nearest druggist, or by mail. Sample free by mail. Address

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CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect May 7th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:12 "
Arrive Sanford,	9:30 "
Leave Sanford,	9:50 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12.15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:46 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:47 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:05 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:49 "
Leave Maxton,	9:20 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10:15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:00 "
Leave Greentboro,	9:20 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:35 "
Arrive Madison,	11:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:15 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:55 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast at Sanford, dinner at Walnut Cove, and supper at Fayetteville.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 23rd, 1893.	No. 53 Daily.	No. 27. Daily.	No. 41. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 65. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Leave Weldon..	12 35	5 07	6 15	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 42	6 01	7 23	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 42	6 01	7 23	.....
Leave Wilson...	2 30	6 38	7 58	2 40
Leave Selma....	.....	.....	.....	3 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	8 34	.....	5 15
Arrive Florence.	10 25	10 40	.....	8 30

DATED May 23rd, 1893.	No. 47 Daily.			
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 30	6 48	7 58	.....
Leave Goldboro.	3 20	7 35	8 43	.....
Leave Magnolia.	4 30	8 42	9 55	.....
Ar. Wilmington.	6 00	10 15	11 35	.....
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED May 23rd, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 56. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	7 30		6 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	9 34		9 50
Leave Selma....	.....	.....		11 49
Arrive Wilson..	.....	11 30		12 50

	No. 48 Daily.			
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30	7 45	4 00	.....
Leave Magnolia.	12 10	9 16	5 37	.....
Leave Goldsboro	12 2	10 17	6 56	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 10	11 00	7 42	.....

	No. 14 Daily.			
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	11 30	7 42	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	8 30	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	8 30	.....
Arrive Weldon...	3 05	1 00	9 40	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	.....

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:48 P M, Greenville 6:25 P M., Kinston 7:30 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 9:40 A. M. Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:00 P. M., arrives Washington 7:30 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 A M

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:15 P M, arrives Nashville 6:50 P M, Spring Hope 7:15 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:3 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:00 A M; arrive Latta 7:15 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 1:00 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

What is CASTORIA

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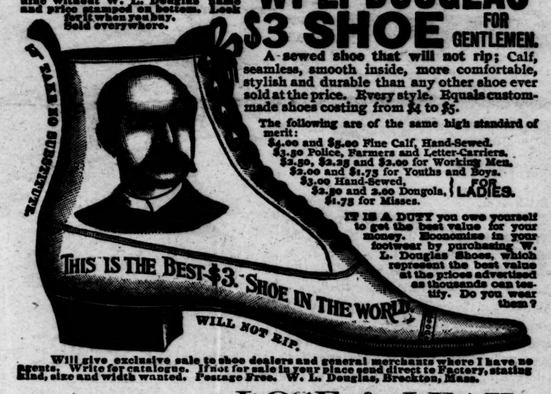

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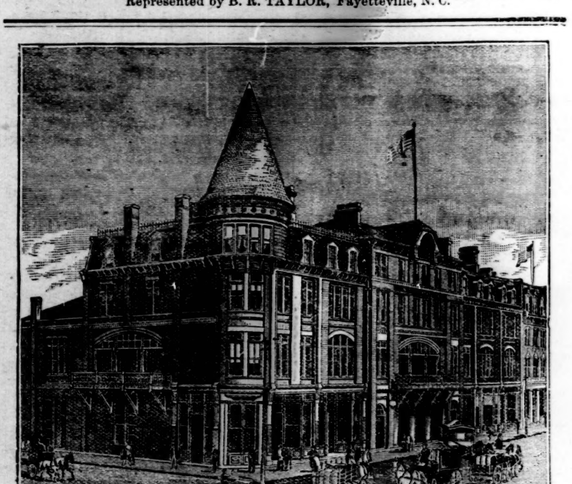

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